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U.S. Arms Buildup Worries Europeans

But Trans-Atlantic Survey Indicates No Grave Clashes at Grass-Roots Level

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — West Europeans, while generally more alarmed than Americans about the mounting power of the Soviet Union, also feel strong concern about the U.S. military buildup and anti-Soviet policies.

At the same time, the recent acrimony between U.S. and European leaders has not permeated Western public opinion — except perhaps in France and Spain — enough to open a trans-Atlantic cleavage at the grass-roots level.

These are among the principal findings of a trans-Atlantic poll carried out simultaneously in recent weeks in the United States and seven West European countries — Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and West Germany.

The survey was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic Institute, a private, independent research center in Paris. The Louia Harris organization did the interviewing.

While people expressed concern over such international political issues as the threat of war, the biggest worries on both sides of the Atlantic were unemployment, crime and inflation. Unemployment was at the top of everyone's list, usually by a large margin.

Inadequate defense emerged as the least important source of concern in every country. Nonetheless, very small minorities felt too much was being spent on defense.

The poll also indicated that the Reagan administration has not won active public commitment — not in the United States and much less in Europe — for its foreign policy initiatives.

Some of the apparently contradictory views that emerged in the poll — on defense, for example, seemed to reflect a basic satisfaction with the status quo on security issues. This was a fairly widespread view in Europe that was challenged mainly in the United States and among better educated groups.

Among other significant results, the poll found the following:

- Americans strongly criticize Europeans for what they say is failure to shoulder a bigger share of the allied defense burden. Two-thirds of the Americans said the United States spends too much for the alliance and that the Europeans spend too little.

But U.S.-European cooperation was still ranked as the most important single factor in guaranteeing Western interests by more than one-third of the Americans. This was the largest percentage of approval in the United States for any single security policy.

There were two unmistakable storm warnings on public support for trans-Atlantic cooperation. One was the disagreement over the fair division of allied defense expenditures. The second was that more affluent and better educated Europeans and Americans, who have been instrumental in maintaining a consensus in their countries behind the Atlantic alliance, now are the social category that is the most critical of other countries.

A major surprise was the low level of severe anti-American judgments despite the trans-Atlantic frictions that have been widely aired in recent months. France was an exception; nearly half of the French people interviewed singled out U.S. economic policy as the main cause of international tension.

It is misleading to speak of a "European" public opinion as op-

posed to a U.S. view on most issues. Divergences are often as great among European countries as between the United States and Western Europe.

Europeans, on the whole, give the impression of being more satisfied with the policies of their countries than Americans are with European policies or with their own. Americans, for example, were more strongly critical of U.S. foreign policy as "inconsistent." The pattern suggests that the quest by Americans for new policy solutions may even contribute to trans-Atlantic strains.

Nuclear weapons were a concern mainly of the better educated and professional classes, except in West Germany, where the worry was pervasive. The highest alarm over nuclear weapons emerged in the Netherlands and Norway, where at least 40 percent cited the nuclear issue, making it the leading international issue there, again led by the better educated and professional classes.

Improved relations with the Third World were cited as important for Western security by about one-quarter of the people in all eight countries.

The survey found that Europeans and Americans, while generally following the main lines of the policies of their governments, are considerably less antagonistic toward each other than the statements of most officials suggest.

U.S.-European cooperation was seen as the most important security factor by Americans, West Germans and Britons. Asked about the U.S. role in Europe, the word "essential" was the adjective most often used in West Germany (46 percent) and by significantly smaller pluralities in Norway, the Netherlands, Italy and Britain.

Negative adjectives were used most often only in France, Spain and the United States. While U.S. opinion is more critical of Europe than Europeans are of themselves, less than 20 percent of the Americans share the view of some Reagan administration officials about "Franklinization" of Europe.

U.S. opinion does not appear to be strongly mobilized behind the Reagan administration foreign policy themes. For example, Americans who attach importance to dialogue with the Soviet Union and greater Western cooperation outnumber those who believe in greater emphasis on the military.

Arms control is believed to be at least as important for security as military balance with the Soviet Union in all countries, including the United States. "Productive arms control" was especially important to the Norwegians and Dutch, followed by the French and West Germans.

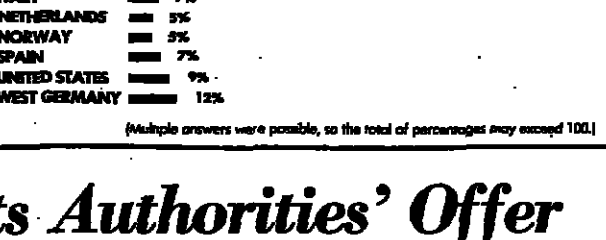
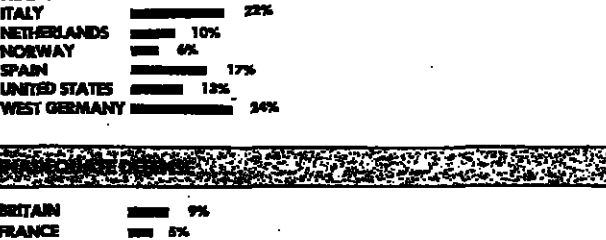
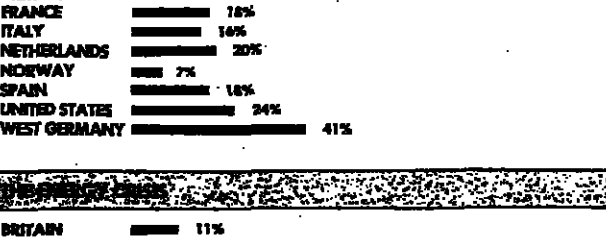
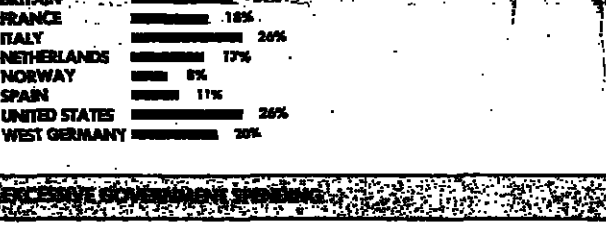
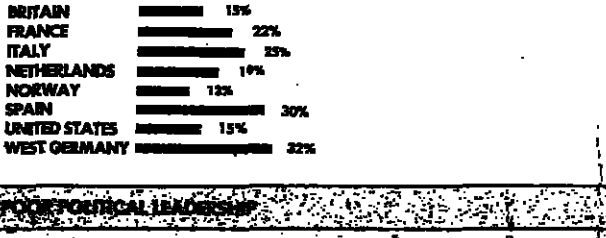
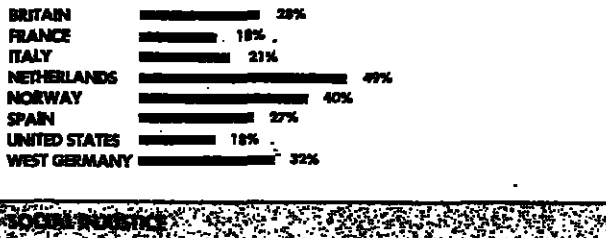
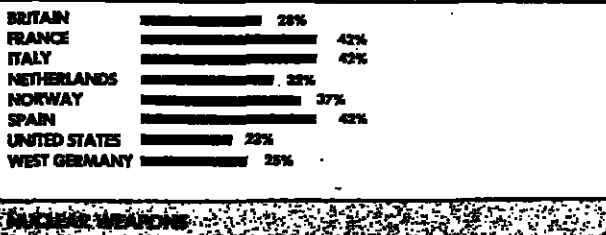
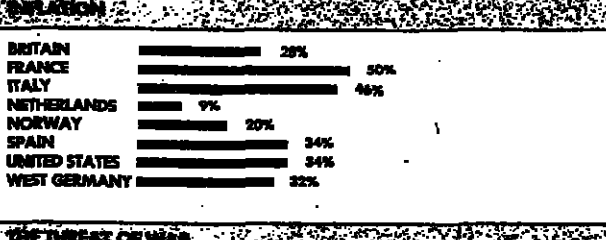
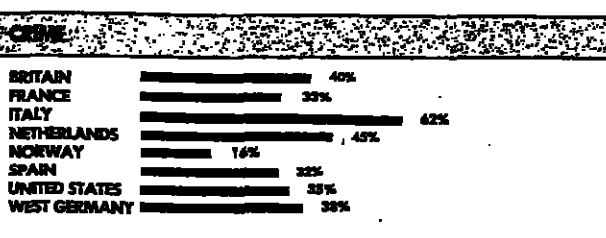
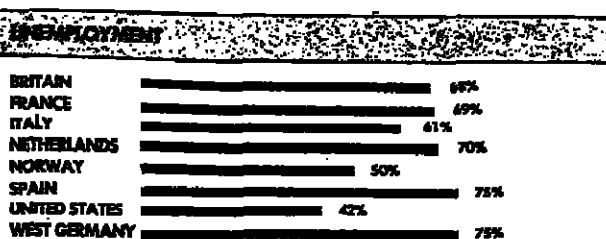
In the United States, military balance with the Soviet Union, a Reagan administration priority, was ranked in the poll as a minor element in security. Détente elicited a mixed response, with only West Germans, Norwegians and Americans showing significant interest.

A salient conclusion was that Western opinion consistently ranked Soviet activities as the main threat to international stability. Moscow's military buildup was denounced as the leading cause of tension by respondents in almost every country.

Alarm over Soviet force was particularly strong in West Germany (55 percent) and Norway (57 percent), the two countries in the poll

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

QUESTION: Which of the following are your greatest concerns for yourself and your country?



(Multiple answers were possible, so the total of percentages may exceed 100.)

Hassan Signals Peace Effort

Seeks Concessions From Israel on PLO, Occupied Areas

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — King Hassan of Morocco, speaking on behalf of the Arab League, says that the Arab countries "want to live in peace with Israel" but that "there will be no recognition of Israel" until the Jewish state surrenders occupied Arab lands and agrees to resolve the Palestinian question.

His comment Saturday, although qualified, nevertheless seemed to go further than Arab leaders have previously gone in expressing a willingness to accept Israel as a reality in the Middle East. The tone of his remarks appeared to be a signal that the Arab states have decided to try resolving their differences with Israel through negotiation rather than continued warfare.

At a news conference, Hassan indicated that that was the message he and the foreign ministers of five other Arab states gave to President Ronald Reagan Friday at a White House meeting to discuss the Middle East peace process.

Asserting that the Arab-Israeli conflict has "entered a new phase and is no longer a conflict of force but of law and rights," Hassan said his delegation's presence in Washington was proof that the Arabs want peace. But, he emphasized, "there are some conditions that have to be fulfilled for this to happen."

Even before Hassan held his news conference, U.S. officials said privately that the White House meeting had given them grounds for optimism that the Arab countries are receptive to a new drive toward peace.

They acknowledged that their optimism was based more on atmosphere than on substantive commitments. The officials said

that although months of delicate diplomatic maneuvering remain, the United States believes the delegation's talks will be an asset in getting Israel and its Arab adversaries to the bargaining table.

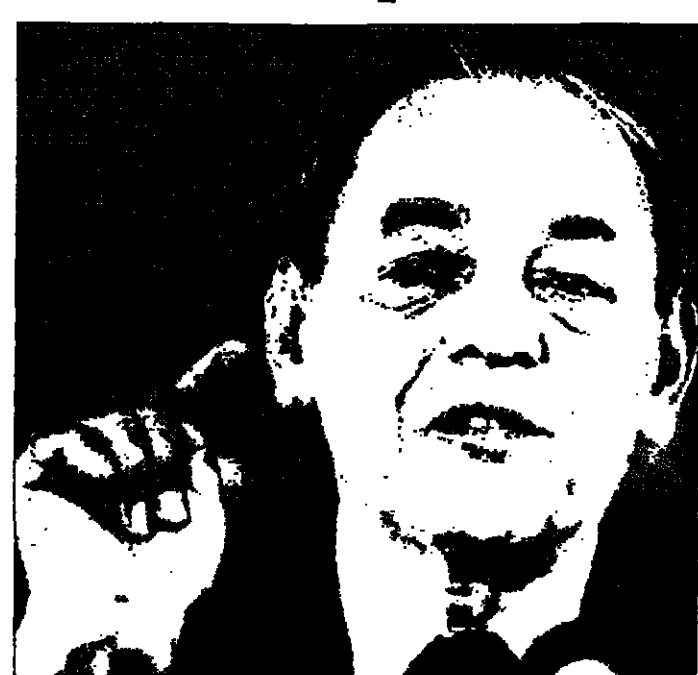
The official purpose of the delegation's visit was to explain to Mr. Reagan the eight-point declaration adopted last month at Fez, Morocco, during an Arab League summit. One point in the plan has been interpreted as an offer to recognize Israel's right to exist, but other parts of the Fez declaration, which call for establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the Palestine Liberation Organization, are in direct conflict with the Mideast peace initiative proposed by Mr. Reagan on Sept. 1.

However, the general thrust of Hassan's comments Thursday implied strongly that the Fez plan is intended as a basis for further negotiations and that there is room for flexibility in the Arab position if Israel is willing to bargain and make concessions.

When he was asked whether point seven of the Fez declaration means recognition of Israel, Hassan replied, "Paragraph seven means and shows the will of all Arab states to have war come to an end with all the states of the region." He then repeated the long-standing Arab position that the process must start with Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

But, he continued, "when we establish these borders on the basis of the pre-1967 situation, we must say these are the borders of Israel. We must say it unambiguously. Israel then can say that it is living in peace with security."

Referring to Washington's hopes of inducing King Hussein of



King Hassan of Morocco speaking on behalf of the Arab League after meetings in Washington with President Reagan.

Jordan to join the talks on an autonomy plan for the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, Hassan said the Arabs regard as "an absolute necessity" the talks now going on between Hussein and the PLO about a joint approach to negotiations.

He cautioned, however, that it is necessary to overcome almost 40 years of distrust and suspicion, and he said he could not predict whether the talks would produce an agreement for Jordan to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

If Mideast peace negotiations do

begin, Hassan said, they should be conducted individually between the various countries involved rather than in a large, cumbersome forum such as the United Nations. He also cautioned against trying to conduct talks under the name of the 1978 Camp David accords, which are the basis of current U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

"I do not think we should allude in any way to Camp David," he said. "Call it camp something if you want; call it whatever you want, but don't call it Camp David."

Soviet Move in Gas Market Reported

By Dan Morgan
and Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. diplomat in Europe has warned Washington that Soviet activities in the West European gas market could hinder development of Norwegian offshore natural gas fields and make West Germany, France and Italy more dependent on Siberian energy supplies during the next two decades.

Citing reports from the European branch of Exxon, the U.S. ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, cabled the State Department last month that gas sales by the Soviet Union at below-market prices "threaten to undercut Norwegian gas prices sufficient to make it possible for the Soviets to thwart the development of the Troll field — at least for purposes of sales to the continent."

The cable was made available by Reagan administration officials concerned about a possible softening of the hard-line approach to the Soviet Union on economic issues.

The warnings came as the administration is trying to get agreement from its European allies to limit their involvement in future Soviet energy projects in order to reduce the flow of capital, technology and hard currency to the Kremlin.

Such an agreement would end months of tension between the United States and its allies and enable the United States to lift its trade sanctions against the Soviet natural-gas pipeline.

Solidarity Leaders Call For Expanded Protests, General Strike in '83

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union have announced that they will attempt to stage a program of mounting protests, leading to a general strike next spring.

In a statement made available Saturday to Western correspondents here, Solidarity's underground coordinating commission called for extending a national four-hour strike planned for next month to eight hours and following it with demonstrations.

The group also called for a week of demonstrations beginning Dec. 13, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

"The statement said the commission decided to escalate the protests because the military regime had proved 'deaf to the nation's voice,'" it said that compromise

and national agreement had become impossible as a result of what it termed "the illegal decision" to disband all existing trade unions and the repression of protest strikes and demonstrations that followed.

The strike called for Nov. 10, the second anniversary of the formal registration of Solidarity by the Polish supreme court, will be a key test of the underground group's support and organizational ability.

If significant protests take place next month and the government continues its unbending attitude toward Solidarity, Poland could face several months of labor unrest and social tension. The authorities have warned that further demonstrations could delay plans to lift martial law by the end of the year.

The decision to call for a general strike in early 1983 was described by Solidarity's underground commission as "a last resort" after the failure of 10 months of protests to soften the government's line.

Accusing the government of ignoring all pleas for reconciliation, including those put forward by the Roman Catholic Church, the commission said: "The regime wants to rule uncontrolled by anybody. By arbitrary, incompetent decisions, it is ruining the economy and pushing Poland toward disaster."

The statement was signed by the five members of the commission: Zbigniew Buzek of Warsaw, Piotr Bednorz of Wrocław, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Władysław Haredek of Krakow and Eugeniusz Szumigaj, representing the union's national presidium.

It said that, following a strike by the first shift in all factories on Nov. 10, workers should take part in protest demonstrations. It also called for "suitable commemorations" to mark Nov. 11, the anniversary of Poland regaining its independence after World War I.

Party leaders failed Saturday to agree on a controversial compromise proposal. The proposal outlined a plan to split the party presidency and the prime minister's position between two top contenders. Political analysts said it would have been the first such division of the top party and government posts in the postwar period.

According to the formula, Mr. Nakasone, who has been considered the favorite to replace Mr. Suzuki, would have become prime minister, with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda taking over as party president. Mr. Komoto was slated to become both deputy prime minister and finance minister, the most prestigious cabinet-level job.

The idea was intended to achieve an acceptable balance among key party factions to allow the party to paper over their internal power struggles. The Suzuki forces led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who controls the party's largest faction, gave their early support to Mr. Nakasone. Mr. Nakasone, however, was strongly opposed by Mr. Fukuda, who rules the anti-Suzuki camp to which Mr. Komoto, Mr. Abe and Mr. Nakagawa belong.

The designation of Mr. Nakasone as prime minister would, at least in theory, have satisfied the Suzuki-Tanaka party group. The appointment of Mr. Fukuda as party president was intended to appeal to those who support his aim of reforming the party.

Crash Kills 6 in Yugoslavia
BELGRADE — A bus and a car collided on a main road at Makarska, on the Yugoslav central Adriatic coast, Saturday, the police said. Six persons were killed and 11 injured, most of them seriously, the police said.

In Camps, the Palestinians Still Fear Militias

By Robert J. McCann
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Three weeks ago Israeli soldiers with loudspeakers drove through the Ain Hifwe refugee camp here before dawn and ordered all Palestinian males over the age of 12 to assemble at the hospital.

On a muddy street amid the remains of homes bombed or blown up by Israeli forces, a masked man — thought to be an informer from within the camp — studied the faces and selected about a hundred out of the several hundred Palestinians present.

About half of them were bled off to the Ansur detention camp 12 miles (19 kilometers) to the south, apparently as suspects in the shooting of an Israeli agent, according to United Nations officials and camp residents.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, the Palestinians are a subordinated and frightened people, and neither Israel nor the Lebanese government wants to encourage their presence.

The Palestinians fear that militias promoted by the Israelis in the area could stage a repeat of last month's massacre in two Beirut camps, and some sources think that the Israelis are deliberately building up that threat to ensure the need for Israel to remain as a peacekeeper.

The guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization who once dominated broad stretches of roads and countryside have been killed, imprisoned or evacuated since Israel's invasion June 6.

Local Christian residents say they are happy that the guerrillas are gone, and PLO

rocket launchers and artillery no longer threaten northern Israeli settlements. Meanwhile, the Palestinian population has lost the protection that the guerrillas once provided. "If the Kataeb come, they will kill us all," an elderly man said of the Christian militia.

Israeli officials have pledged since the Beirut massacre to keep hostile gunmen out of the camp, and residents confirm that they have not recently seen any Christian militiamen.

In addition, according to UN reports, the Israelis have been arming new local vigilante groups in the south, particularly among the Moslem Shiite population. These gangs, together with the established militias of Saad Haddad, a Lebanese Army major, and the Phalangists, potentially threaten the existence of the Palestinian population.

Approximately 60,000 Palestinians are living in the south, concentrated in five camps around Sidon and Tyre. They find shelter in their cinderblock shacks, many now partially destroyed, or as squatters in schools, shops or unfinished buildings. Many will spend the chilly, rainy winter in tents that UN relief workers are to put up, after initial opposition from both Israel and Lebanon.

UN relief officials say the Lebanese have not granted the right to rebuild homes, apparently because of fears that the camps would become again a target for an Israeli invasion. The Christian Phalangist newspaper Al Anfal, however, quoted government sources as denying that the Lebanese authorities had opposed such rebuilding.

The Lebanese government reportedly is considering a plan to send most Palestinians

in Lebanon to other Arab countries, as it shipped away the PLO guerrillas from Beirut under pressure of Israeli guns.

Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan is said to plan a visit soon to Syria and Gulf countries where such a proposal could be discussed. Given the difficulties in convincing the Arab countries to accept fewer than 15,000 PLO guerrillas, however, it seems unlikely that there will be willingness to take in the approximately 500,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon.

The Palestinians living in the south are considered the least likely ever to be evacuated. Most are described as having legal residence papers and as having come to Lebanon after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Despite the ban on constructing new homes, some Palestinians are repairing old ones damaged by Israeli shells in the early days of the invasion. In addition to the shelling, damage, UN relief officials say, the Israelis also damaged and bulldozed homes, apparently to encourage the Palestinians to flee.

For the Palestinians in the camps, safety is a major worry. The presence of the Shiite and Christian militias has expanded, and both groups are equally feared.

Israeli officials say they hope the Lebanese Army will eventually guarantee security in southern Lebanon both for the Palestinians and for Israel's northern settlements. The army has been largely ineffectual, however, since it split along Moslem-Christian lines in the 1975-1976 civil war. It is stretching its resources now in policing Beirut and its immediate environs.

Israel Denies Syria Pullback Plan For Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government denied knowledge Sunday of a reported plan whereby Israeli troops would pull back from their present positions in Lebanon.

Reports of such a plan were published in Beirut newspapers over the weekend. The newspapers said that Lebanon wanted a partial Israeli withdrawal from positions along the Beirut-Damascus highway accomplished by Nov. 22.

An Israeli pullback, the papers said, would have to precede any agreement on establishing a security zone in southern Lebanon. A 25- to 40-mile buffer, to protect Israel's northern border communities, is one of Israel's main demands.

Officials here said that if President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon made such proposals in his talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials last week, the suggestions had not been relayed to Israel.

The officials said Israel had no information that Palestine Liberation Organization forces were prepared to leave Lebanon now as part of any negotiated arrangement.

They did not rule out the possibility of a partial Israeli pullback in connection with a withdrawal agreement, but said they expected any agreement to follow the pattern set in Beirut. The PLO forces left the Lebanese capital while Israeli troops remained in place.

"We don't know anything about it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We don't make arrangements or deals with the PLO."

The official said Israel continues to insist that the Palestinian forces be the first to leave Lebanon, after which there would be a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who returned home Friday after a three-week trip to the United States, reported to the cabinet Sunday on his talks in Washington.

Syria Strains to Equal Israeli Arms

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — For weeks, military equipment provided by the Soviet Union has been arriving at the Syrian port of Tartus northwest of here to replace what Syria lost in its war with Israel in Lebanon.

But intelligence and military officials here say there is virtually no evidence that the Russians are sending planes or missile systems able to fight off the U.S.-made weapons used by the Israelis.

Since being unloaded at Tartus, hundreds of tanks, armored personnel carriers and trucks have been parked at roadside depots near the port.

In recent days, intelligence officials have seen convoys of these vehicles, among them 30 T-62 tanks, heading south from Homs toward the Bekaa valley, on the western side of the Lebanese-Syrian border where Syrian and Israeli forces face each other along a cease-fire line.

The officials, from both Western and non-Western governments, also say that new Soviet planes are coming in, being unloaded in crates at Tartus and probably the

port of Latakia, farther north. The planes are moved to the Syrian military air base near Palmyra, 125 miles (200 kilometers) northeast of Damascus. It is not clear whether they are MiG-25s, one of the better Soviet planes.

According to the officials, Syria needs not only the best Soviet planes but also improved electronic countermeasure equipment. Such equipment and the skills to operate it are needed to confuse the aim of attacking planes. This was what Syria failed to do during fighting in June.

The Soviet view, as it is reported here, is that if Syria wants the best Soviet equipment it should permit what would amount to Soviet bases in Syria — protective structures for planes and missiles and Soviet advisers and technicians to supervise the installation. On this, Syria has reportedly demurred.

This analysis cannot be officially confirmed, but recently the Syrian information minister, Ahmad Ismail Ahmad, conceded in an interview that there was an imbalance between Syrian and Israeli air attack and defense abilities.

"We fought with Soviet weapons and trust these weapons and trust

ourselves as well," the minister said. "If there is a disparity between the quality of Israeli weapons and ours, this can be redressed."

The minister was told that there were reports that Soviet officials had said that Syrians did "not know how to use their weapons."

"We as well as the Israelis learned a lot from this war," the minister replied. "Although we do not have the weapons belonging to those of Israel, these will be secured in the near future."

Israel says its jets destroyed 80 Soviet-made Syrian jet fighters and 30 surface-to-air missile batteries in June. The Syrians concede the loss of 60 planes and fewer than 30 missiles.

The intelligence and military officials here say that although Syria appears able to defend itself adequately against any Israeli attack on the ground, there is still no adequate air-defense system to protect either Damascus or the Syrian Army in the Bekaa valley.

They point out that the Israeli Air Force, with its U.S.-made F-16 fighter-bombers, its superior technology and tactical ability, can destroy Syria's Soviet-supplied air defense equipment, including planes, radar and missiles.

The total of Syrian and PLO troops in Lebanon is put at nearly 50,000. This is said to include about half the lethal striking power, but not total manpower, of the Syrian Army.

On the other side of the cease-fire line, the officials say, the Israelis have gradually reduced their forces to fewer than 30,000, perhaps even less. This is compared with the 100,000 Israelis estimated to have been in Lebanon at the height of the invasion and war in June.

While government leaders and diplomats here and elsewhere talk about the mutual, simultaneous withdrawal of the two armies from Lebanon by the end of the year, military and intelligence officials here are more skeptical.

The rains are coming, with mud in the Bekaa that tends to keep armor and infantry mired down in peace for the winter and early spring.



THAT'S THE BALL GAME — A U.S. marine shows his dismay as the U.S. team loses, 2-0, to the Italian team in a Beirut soccer match. The soccer game was played by members of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

U.S. Jews of B'nai B'rith Agonize Over Israeli Policy, World Reaction

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish organization in the United States, has ended a convention here after a week of tense soul-searching by American Jews about their attitude toward Israeli policies in the Middle East.

"The two words I've heard most often in the hotel have been pain and anguish," Warren Eisenberg, director of B'nai B'rith's international council in Washington, said Friday. "There is a sense of discomfort and malaise, and people don't know where to turn."

In the end, the 1,400 delegates tried hard to display a closing of the ranks with the Israeli government and passed a final resolution that seemed to water down a previous stand of the organization that defied Israel by endorsing President Ronald Reagan for his Middle East peace proposals.

But the resolution, worked out behind closed doors in almost 12 hours of discussion and debate, was ambiguous enough to appeal to everyone. It even followed the practice of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel by referring to the Israeli-occupied Arab territories on the West Bank as Judea and Samaria in one paragraph and then following the practice of his opponents by referring to the area as the West Bank in another paragraph.

But the mood of the convention was more significant than its resolutions. It was clear from the debates that delegates, while they were concerned about Israel, were worried just as much whether American Jewish criticism of Mr. Begin endangers Israel and contributes to a mounting anti-Semitism throughout the world. A good deal of bitterness toward the press

infused those concerns, and speaker after speaker insisted that television and newspapers had exaggerated the violence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and failed to put it in context.

Almost every speaker, whether for or against Mr. Begin's policies, prefaced his remarks with a ringing statement of support for the existence of the state of Israel.

B'nai B'rith, although founded and based in the United States, describes itself as an international service organization with more than 500,000 members in 45 countries. Americans, however, make up an overwhelming number of the membership, and most of the organization's charitable and educational activities take place in the United States.

In September, the officials of B'nai B'rith surprised many outsiders by endorsing Mr. Reagan for his Middle East peace plan, calling it "worthy of consideration." Mr. Reagan had proposed negotiations leading to self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip "in association with Jordan," Mr. Begin, who insists that these areas are historical parts of Israel, had rejected the plan immediately.

Later, after the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Phalangist militiamen at two refugee camps in West Beirut, B'nai B'rith was one of the first Jewish organizations to demand an independent judicial inquiry into Israel's role in the affair.

The ambivalence was evidently sensed by Eliahu Ben-Eliass, the chairman of the Israeli Knesset's committee on foreign affairs and a close associate of Mr. Begin. Speaking here on behalf of the prime minister, Mr. Ben-Eliass delivered an address that was partly defensive and partly truculent.

He accused Jews who criticize Israel of "self-flagellation" and linked recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism, such as the recent bombing of a synagogue in Rome, to the criticism of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and to what he called the unjustified blame of Israel for the massacre in West Beirut.

He implied that Jewish critics of Israel are trying to escape anti-Semitism in their own countries by joining an anti-Israel bandwagon. "A Jew can say, 'It's not me. It's them in Israel,'" Mr. Ben-Eliass said, "but no one would believe him. Every Jew is responsible for each other."

Although Israel had far more defenders than critics among the delegates, at least in public, some of the attacks on it were unusually harsh for a Jewish forum. One delegate stood up to describe Israel as "a military power which can self-destruct."

The case for unity was put to the delegates on another day by Wolf Blitzer, the Washington correspondent for the Jerusalem Post. "Whenever a political interest group appears to be divided, obviously its political clout goes down in Washington," Mr. Blitzer said. For that reason, he said, "serious consequences in the dissent" by American Jews from Mr. Begin's policies, but he added that it was "probably impossible to stifle this dissent."

On the other hand, Mr. Eisenberg, who as director of B'nai B'rith's international council was a key official in drafting the original statement endorsing Mr. Reagan's peace plan, offered a different version of how Israel fits into the American political scene.

"As Israel gets stronger, sympathy for it diminishes," he said. "There is not much sympathy for someone who can be depicted as the neighborhood bully."

Palestinian Gets Life Term in Austria

VIENNA — A Palestinian has been sentenced to life imprisonment for masterminding the murder of a Vienna city councillor and an attack on a Vienna synagogue.

Bahil Mohammed Younis, 29, a Salzburg University student, was sentenced Friday in the August 1981 synagogue attack in which two persons were killed and nearly 30 wounded and in the murder of Vienna's transport councillor, Heinz Nittel, on May 1, 1981. The gun used in Mr. Nittel's murder was found in Mr. Younis's apartment.

Hesham Mohammed Rajeb, 21, one of those convicted of having carried out the attack on the synagogue, was alleged to have told police that Mr. Younis gave him the gun and the weapons for the synagogue attack, but in court he retracted his statement.

SPD-Greens Talks Fail in Hamburg

BONN — The first major attempt in West Germany at political cooperation between the Social Democratic Party and the leftists Greens failed Sunday when the two parties, unable to work out an agreement in Hamburg, voted to dissolve the city-state parliament there and hold new elections Dec. 19.

Klaus von Dohnanyi, the Social Democratic mayor who had sought an arrangement with the Greens to keep his minority government in power, announced two weeks ago that he had given up the effort in frustration. But the opposition Christian Democrats threatened to block a motion for new elections unless Mr. von Dohnanyi's government resigned first, and the Greens seemed to be leaving the door open for further talks.

On Sunday, though, the Greens reluctantly sided with the Social Democrats in a motion to disband parliament, declaring that new elections had become unavoidable. The collapse of the Hamburg experiment appeared to be a setback for Willy Brandt, the national Social Democratic Party chairman, who had been seeking to move his party closer to the Greens.

El Al Workers Agree to Negotiate

TEL AVIV — The Israeli cabinet broke off discussion Sunday on the liquidation of El Al after some airline employees agreed to negotiate on the basis of management's demands, Israel Radio said.

The radio reported that seven of El Al's eight works committees were prepared to sign a statement of principles, but the pilots' union was still holding out. The El Al dispute reached a showdown after the company's 4,900 workers refused to accept the management's new policy that would entail layoffs and restrictions on the works committees.

When no compromise was reached, the cabinet began discussing liquidating the airline or selling it to private buyers. El Al has had 69 strikes in the past decade, and the latest, by stewards last month, triggered the government move toward closing the company.

Paper Reports Seychelles Coup Plot

LONDON — Newspaper reporters and Scotland Yard detectives uncovered a plot to assassinate a Seychelles official in London and overthrow President Albert René's Socialist government. The Sunday Times reported. There was no immediate confirmation from Scotland Yard.

The plot was conceived in London by Seychelles dissidents and South African mercenaries and was organized by Gerard Hoareau, who also was behind a failed coup attempt last November in the Seychelles, the newspaper said.

Times reporters said they discovered the plot after being told of clandestine meetings at the Carlton Tower Hotel in Knightsbridge. Two men killed on a remote Seychelles beach Wednesday, apparently while making a bomb, were part of the force that was to prepare for the coup, The Times said.

Princess Anne Visits South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — Princess Anne flew to South Africa and spent 90 minutes at Johannesburg airport on Sunday talking with local officials of the Save the Children Fund, the first time since 1947 that a member of the British royal family has visited the nation.

Anne, 32, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, made no public statements during the controversial visit, plans for which had been attacked by opponents of South Africa's system of racial segregation.

Princess Anne, on an eight-nation tour of southern Africa on behalf of the Fund, flew to Johannesburg from London on a scheduled British Airways flight. She later flew to the tiny African kingdom of Swaziland for meetings there.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Iran Debate Reported On Gulf War Strategy

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. and Israeli military sources said that if Iran opens another offensive against Iraq, its direction will probably be decided by the outcome of a debate between leaders of Iran's Revolutionary Guards and the regular army.

Differences between the two groups were said to have flared into heated debate after Iraq repulsed an Iranian offensive on Oct. 10 in the hills around the Iraqi border town of Mandali, 80 miles (128 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad.

If Iran's regular army wins the argument, U.S. and Israeli intelligence and operations officers say, the Iranians may renew an offensive in the south near the Iraqi port of Basra, where five attacks in July resulted in little gain at a high cost in casualties.

If the views of the Revolutionary Guards prevail, an informant said, the Iranians could attack in the south or around Mandali or "anywhere."

Intelligence reports indicate that the Iraqis appear to expect the blow on the Mandali front. They have reportedly moved a brigade of tanks and some heavy artillery into the area.

By Western calculations, the Iranians require 22 to 32 days to assemble supplies and troops for an offensive. This would mean that, with the last major attack on Mandali halted on Oct. 10, a new offensive would not be expected before the first week of November.

But some intelligence sources suggest that the Iranians may want to mount an attack to celebrate the anniversary this month of the seven-year-old Islamic revolution.

Iranian planes are regarded as unlikely to play much of a role in an offensive. The air force, like the armored force, is said to be cannibalizing its weapons system, and the U.S. F-4s and F-5s that are still serviceable are said to have had trouble with Iraqi ground defenses and fighters.

Iran Airline Pilot Asks for Asylum
GENEVA — A senior pilot with the Iranian national airline says he has asked for political asylum in Switzerland.

The pilot, Freydoun Aryan, said by telephone Saturday that he had been given permission to stay in Switzerland while his case was considered. He said a growing number of intellectuals and technicians were fleeing Iran because it had become clear "that the regime could not tolerate even the liberal and democratic forces that were at its service."

Mr. Aryan said he left his Boeing 707 in Amsterdam a month ago but had waited before making his case public to avoid jeopardizing a colleague's attempt to leave Iran at about the same time. Another Iran Air pilot asked for political asylum in Austria last week.

century battle of Ashura, in which Shiite Moslems won a victory on what is now Iraqi soil.

Intelligence specialists in Washington and Western Europe tend to favor the Iraqi's chances in any new fighting. The sources say Iraq has the advantage of fortified positions, superiority in the air and greater personal motivation among its soldiers since they would be defending their own soil.

Reviewing the course of the July and October battles, a source said he estimated that the Iraqis had a 4-1 advantage over the attackers. The Iraqis are said to have taken damage to the advantage of the Iranian Army as a result of prewar purges and of casualties since the war began on Sept. 22, 1980.

Most Iranian brigades are now said to have two battalions rather than three, one of Revolutionary Guards and the other regular army. The regular troops are rated as better trained and more cautious than the guardsmen, who are noted for human-wave attacks.

On several occasions, a source said, the Iraqis have feigned retreat, opening a hole in their line, and Revolutionary Guards have charged into the gap only to be shot down in a cross fire from the flanks.

If reports of Iraqi reinforcement of the Mandali front are accurate, the informant said, an Iranian offensive there would be a disastrous gamble.

The Iranians' only remaining armored division is reported to be on the Basra front and short of fuel and spare parts. Iran's only airborne army division is said to be immobilized by a shortage of air transport. It has reportedly been fighting as infantry.

Iranian planes are regarded as unlikely to play much of a role in an offensive. The air force, like the armored force, is said to be cannibalizing its weapons system, and the U.S. F-4s and F-5s that are still serviceable are said to have had trouble with Iraqi ground defenses and fighters.

Unsuccessful Mission
An Islamic peace mission reported Sunday that its efforts to end the Gulf war were deadlocked, Reuters reported from Saudi Arabia, and President Ali Khamenei of Iran described the mission's revised peace plan as unsatisfactory.

President Ahmed Shikri Touré of Guinea, chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, peace committee, was quoted by a Saudi Arabian newspaper as saying: "We have come to a deadlock."

Tehran radio quoted President Khamenei on Sunday as saying the peace proposals contained nothing new and did not meet Iranian conditions for ending the war, including payment of reparations.

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Reagan, O'Neill Trade Accusations on Jobs, Outlook for Economy

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., have exchanged accusations on the economy. Mr. Reagan charged the Democrats with offering "fairy tales" and Mr. O'Neill said the administration had deliberately thrown people out of work.

In five-minute radio addresses 10 days before Election Day, the president and the speaker each sounded on Saturday his principal themes of a fall campaign that is viewed by both sides as a referendum on the Reagan administration's economic policies.

Mr. Reagan used his weekly air time to denounce what he said were "six big myths" created by the Democrats. Specifically, he denied charges that increases in military spending and the three-year tax cut had contributed to the U.S. deficit and that his administration had cut social programs.

He also said that most unemployed Americans were able to find jobs within two months. "Bad as current unemployment is, in most individual cases it's a temporary problem," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, charged that Mr. Reagan's "bold and confident promises of 1981 have become the tragedy and the excuses of 1982." He said the administration had thrown "millions of people out of work as part of a deliberate plan to slow down inflation."

While Mr. Reagan was appealing for patience, Mr. O'Neill sounded the principal theme of the Democrats this fall by saying that the administration's policies were "unfair."

"I have found that the American people are willing to make tremendous sacrifices for their country, on one condition," Mr. O'Neill said. "They want the sacrifices to be shared equally by everyone."

He said the administration's budget reductions, tax cuts and anti-inflation policies have benefited the wealthy and hurt the poor.

Mr. O'Neill said the current recession was "not only stalled" but that it was "starting to slide backwards." Mr. Reagan said, however, that "we aren't out of the woods yet, but we're getting there."

But the bulk of Mr. Reagan's speech was defensive. In many respects it seemed to contradict what many of his aides acknowledge publicly and privately.

For example, Mr. Reagan said that "myth No. 1" was that "increases in defense spending in recent years are one of the main causes of projected federal deficits."

"The fact is that the defense share of the federal budget and the gross national product has been shrinking sharply over the last 20 years," he said.

The Office of Management and Budget has said that the administration's plan to spend \$15 trillion over five years on the military constitutes a growth rate, after inflation is taken into account, of 11 percent from the base that existed in 1980.

Mr. Reagan also termed as "a whopper" the assertion that the tax cut was a cause of large deficits.

The tax program enacted last year has been calculated as diminishing federal tax revenues by \$750 billion over five years.

Another myth, Mr. Reagan said, was "the charge that this administration has slashed federal social spending and caused a lot of human hardship." He said the budget for social spending has in fact increased.

The administration in the last two years has eliminated or cut scores of programs and tightened eligibility in such areas as public service jobs, school aid, student loans, food stamps, Medicare and subsidized housing.

The overall social program budget has grown because these cuts were offset by automatic increases in Social Security, Medicare, veterans benefits and other programs.

Mr. Reagan said the other myths were: The suggestion that the unemployed were doomed to a permanent joblessness, the idea that "America's best days are behind us," and the "argument that there is no end in sight" to the recession.

Mr. O'Neill said the administration's program was "not working because the program is not fair and, just as important, because the people themselves know it is not fair."

The speaker's office also disputed Mr. Reagan's statement that most of unemployed persons were only temporarily without jobs.

A spokesman said the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this month that the average duration of unemployment was 16.6 weeks, a rise from 13 weeks a year ago.



RIOTING IN ECUADOR — Protesters, some wearing gas masks, fled from police during violent demonstrations Friday in Quito, Ecuador. Government officials reported that three students were killed, 250 persons were arrested and an undetermined number were injured in rioting throughout Ecuador last week to protest increases in the prices of gasoline and flour.

Suit Is Settled In U.S. Raid On Militants

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A \$1.85-million tentative settlement has been reached in the lawsuit arising from a pre-dawn police raid on a Black Panther Party apartment here in 1969, Justice Department sources said.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the agreement had been approved by the U.S. government and survivors of the raid and relatives of two Black Panther leaders who were killed.

Approval of the agreement by the city of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, is expected before the end of the year, the sources said. No liability has been agreed to.

The suit contended that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police and Edward V. Hanrahan, then Cook County state's attorney, and his staff had conspired to violate the civil rights of the people in the apartment.

The settlement, reached after 12 years of court battles, is to be paid in equal shares by the federal government, the city and the county.

The police raided the apartment at 4:45 A.M. on Dec. 4, 1969, to search for weapons. Killed were Fred Hampton, 21, deputy chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, and Mark Clark, 22, a party leader from Peoria, Illinois. Four of the apartment's seven other occupants and two police officers were wounded.

U.S. 'Legislative Veto' Ruled Unconstitutional

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Laws that empower both houses of Congress, acting together, to veto federal agency rules have been held unconstitutional by a federal appeals court.

The ruling was made Friday in an unsigned opinion by eight judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. It struck down the so-called legislative veto of a Federal Trade Commission rule requiring used-car dealers to disclose major defects and other information to buyers.

The unanimous decision, the first by any federal court in a two-house veto case, left one of the Federal Trade Commission's most controversial initiatives in a state of legal limbo.

The court said that its decision "will clear the way for the rule to become effective." But the House and Senate, which are defendants in the case, are expected to appeal to the Supreme Court, and it is unlikely the rule will be enforced until that appeal has been decided.

Congress has attached legislative veto provisions to more than 200 laws, as a way of asserting control over regulatory agencies. But the device has been opposed by every president since Herbert Hoover.

Friday's decision extended the logic of a 104-page opinion by a three-judge panel of the same appeals court in January, in another case, holding a one-house veto unconstitutional.

The ruling said that the used-car veto, and the 1980 law, "violate the principles of separation of powers" and the procedures in Article I of the constitution for the exercise of legislative powers. That was a reference to the "presentment clause," which requires that all legislation be passed by both Houses and "presented" to the president for his signature or veto.

The importance of the appeals court decisions Friday and in January as precedents will depend on the outcome of a third case that is still pending. It is to be argued before the Supreme Court on Dec. 7.

That case, on appeal from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, involves a veto by the House of a decision by the attorney general against deporting a student from Kenya who overstayed his visa.

The Supreme Court, which has never considered the constitutionality of a legislative veto, may rule so broadly as to determine the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of all such devices or it may make a more narrow decision.

Congress vetoed the used-car rule in May by a vote of 286 to 133 in the House and 69-27 in the Senate.

Anti-Vivisectionist Protest

The Associated Press

BRISTOL, England — Five thousand demonstrators protesting experiments on animals at Bristol University marched through the city Saturday. Police charged 43 persons with obstruction after the protesters sat down in the middle of the main street.

5 Key Members of El Salvador Left Reportedly Abducted in Capital

By Richard J. Meislin

SAN SALVADOR — Five key members of the political branch of El Salvador's leftist opposition were seized in the capital last week, political sources and human rights groups here say.

The whereabouts of the five, who were said to have been abducted by heavily armed men in civilian dress, remained unknown Friday. Relatives and human rights groups appealed to the U.S. and Salvadoran governments to seek the release of the five men.

A source familiar with the left said the five men comprised the core of the Democratic Revolutionary Front affiliates remaining in the country. Most leaders of the front are in exile.

Three of the five men are members of the National Revolutionary Movement, one of the more moderate elements of the Democratic Revolutionary Front. The National Revolutionary Movement was responsible for gaining support for the leftists from the Socialist International.

It was also the leftist group that came closest to participating in the March elections for a Constituent Assembly, although all left parties eventually decided to boycott them.

The five were reported to have been abducted in separate incidents on Oct. 18, 19 and 20. There was some speculation that they had been seized by far-rightist paramilitary squads in response to recent reports that the government may be prepared to discuss the possibility of talks with the left.

But Salvadoran security forces have also been known to wear civilian dress when making politically sensitive arrests. On Friday, the security forces had no comment on whether they were holding the men.

Most associates of the five men were reported to have gone underground and could not be located.

A U.S. official here said the embassy was "checking all over the place," but that it had not succeeded in locating the five men.

The incidents recalled the seizure by rightists of more than 20 leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front in November 1980. Six of these leaders were later found murdered.

• Jorge Herrera, a labor leader and member of the National Revolutionary Movement, missing since Oct. 19.

• David Elias Quadron, a labor leader and member of the National Revolutionary Movement, also missing since Oct. 19.

• Mauricio Domenech, a member of the executive council of the National Revolutionary Movement, reported to have been abducted Oct. 19.

• Carlos Molina, head of the economics department of the University of El Salvador and a leader of the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador. He was said to have been abducted Oct. 20.

A spokesman for the Democratic Revolutionary Front in Mexico City said three additional members of the Trade Union Federation of Salvadoran Workers had also been abducted.

Far-rightist groups have become increasingly vocal recently in opposing negotiations with the left, following statements from the U.S. Embassy evincing optimism about the possibility of such talks.

On Saturday, the U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, said he was "reasonably certain" the abductions had not been made under Salvadoran government orders.

Peace Corps Plans to Start Work in Haiti

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Peace Corps is planning to send volunteers to Haiti for the first time in the agency's 21-year history, according to officials of the organization.

Luis del Rio, director of inter-American operations for the Peace Corps, said in Washington last week that he expected to go to Haiti, the hemisphere's poorest nation, early next month to complete arrangements. The project is expected to begin with about a dozen experienced volunteers who will be taught Haiti's French-based Creole language.

The Haitian government, which in the past has not wanted Peace Corps assistance, announced last month that it had decided Haiti could benefit from technical help in such areas as agriculture, reforestation and public health.

Peace Corps officials view the change of attitude as further evidence that many nations — including some that expelled the Peace Corps and are now, officials say, hinting that it may be invited back — have come to regard it mainly as a development agency.

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Drug Probe Traces DeLorean-Hetrick Dealings

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The path that brought John Z. DeLorean, the automobile manufacturer, to jail here on cocaine charges has been traced back several years to the beginnings of his relationship with William Morgan Hetrick, a pilot and inventor who, like Mr. DeLorean, is described as a technical genius with an appetite for money and success.

Investigators said they believed the relationship goes back much further than the alleged multimillion-dollar cocaine conspiracy for which they were arrested last week. One investigator described Mr. Hetrick, 50, as a "bona fide genius who invented an innovative braking system" for airplanes before he allegedly began ferrying large amounts of narcotics from the Caribbean.

A source close to the investigation said bank accounts and safe deposit boxes were emptied in a four-county area of Southern California after Mr. Hetrick was arrested Oct. 18 along with his associate Stephen Lee Arrington.

"Some places we just got to a little too late," a source said about the Internal Revenue Service's effort to find Mr. Hetrick's extensive assets, which reportedly include 28 bank accounts and two Florida pleasure boats.

The IRS also reportedly has been looking into a complex partnership organized by Mr. DeLorean, 57, to finance design work on the sports car on which he staked his future: the DMC-12 DeLorean.

Associates said Mr. DeLorean's business dealings have been so complex that the closing of his Northern Ireland auto plant by the British government may threaten the whole structure of his enterprises. Prosecutors have estimated Mr. DeLorean's personal worth at \$78 million, including \$50 million in the sports car company.

Investigators have been reluctant so far to provide many details about two key parts of the case: how Mr. DeLorean allegedly entered a deal to save his faltering company with profits from the sale of cocaine and how much federal agents were involved in leading Mr. DeLorean to videotaped meetings.

An investigator said Mr. DeLorean first came into contact with a federal informant, allegedly seeking assistance in setting up a drug deal. The informant, the investigator said, later helped put Mr. DeLorean in contact with Mr. Hetrick.

Captain Marvin Houghton of the Ventura city police department, 70 miles (112 kilometers) northwest of Los Angeles, said Mr. Hetrick operated his own aircraft repair, service and transport business in the Ventura County town of Oxnard on the Pacific coast before moving to Mojave in the desert.

In the desert, according to allegations in court, Mr. Hetrick gathered 14 to 16 aircraft that flew out of a remote airport to the southeastern United States and Colombia, bringing back to California 200 to 400 pounds (90 to 180 kilograms) of cocaine each time. A source close to the case said there was "no question" that Mr. Hetrick flew some of the runs himself.

Mr. Hetrick reportedly spent at least \$225,000 on new equipment for his Morgan Aviation Co. and told acquaintances about his boats and other interests, leading some to wonder where his money came from, according to investigators.

According to Captain Houghton, Ventura city investigators were tipped off in March that someone was moving large amounts of money around in what was suspected to be a "laundering" operation, putting money from illegal activities into legitimate investments. After a time, he said, city investigators heard the name "Morgan" in connection with the case.

"That stopped us for a while," Captain Houghton said. "We didn't know anyone named Morgan. Then we learned it was this individual's middle name, and he had this company in Mojave named after him."

U.S. Customs officials were contacted, Captain Houghton said, and "eventually we found we were working up from the bottom" while the FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration "were working down from the top. In the middle was Hetrick."

At about the same time, Mr. DeLorean was sinking deeper into business difficulties. His sports car venture, funded with \$143 million in various kinds of support from the British government, had been turning out thousands of cars in Northern Ireland, but they piled up on the Belfast docks and at dealers in the United States as the recession hit the auto market.

The federal investigation of Mr. Hetrick moved into high gear about May, and not long after that, according to investigators, Mr. DeLorean suddenly appeared in the web of surveillance and informants set up to catch Mr. Hetrick.

The government's criminal complaint charging Mr. DeLorean with conspiracy to possess cocaine with intent to distribute says his first contact was July 11 with a "confidential informant" in the Marriott Hotel in Newport Beach, California.

On Sept. 4 in Washington's L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, according to a government affidavit filed Wednesday, Mr. DeLorean, an unnamed government informant and a DEA agent posing as a drug buyer and distributor named "John Vienza" met to discuss importing heroin from Thailand and cocaine from South America while other federal agents secretly videotaped them. An investigator said the tape is not of the best quality, but the participants can easily be heard and identified.

Mr. DeLorean participated in another taped session in the Bel Air Sands Hotel in Los Angeles Sept. 20, this time with Mr. Hetrick and Benedict J. Tisa, an FBI agent posing as a drug distributor and go-between, according to affidavits.

"Hetrick told DeLorean that if he brought cocaine from outside the United States, the price would be approximately \$25,000 per kilogram, and that it would be about 10 days before he could deliver it," an FBI affidavit said. "Hetrick also told DeLorean that he could obtain 100 kilograms of cocaine immediately from a source in San Francisco, but that the price would be \$50,000 per kilogram."

Mr. Tisa told Mr. Hetrick that Mr. DeLorean had \$1.8 million to invest. Mr. Hetrick agreed to get 100 kilograms of cocaine, and Mr. Tisa told him it would be distributed by the unnamed informant who was present Sept. 4, according to the affidavits.

Company in U.S. Offers to Purchase DeLorean Motor

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Consolidated International Inc., a huge liquidating company with headquarters here, has offered to buy DeLorean Motor Co.

Sol Shenk, president of Consolidated, said Saturday that he may know Monday whether his company's offer to buy DeLorean's inventory and take a 90-year lease on its plant near Belfast will be accepted. Mr. Shenk declined to reveal how much Consolidated had offered, but indicated that it was less than \$100 million.

Mr. Shenk said the offer to lease the plant and purchase the 1,100 cars in stock is to be considered Monday by a court-appointed receiver in Britain.

"It's a complicated deal and involves substantial cash," Mr. Shenk told the Columbus Dispatch newspaper.

DeLorean Motor Co. has been in receivership since January. The court receiver closed the plant Tuesday, when John Z. DeLorean was arrested in Los Angeles on drug charges.

Marked Rise Reported in Number Of New Yorkers Seeking Food Aid

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Voluntary agencies and community groups all over New York City report marked increases in the number of persons who say they have no money for food.

In poor neighborhoods and in relatively affluent ones, adults and children are lining up in growing numbers for bags of groceries or for hot meals, according to officials for the groups. They said the growing demand is taxing their resources to the point where they sometimes run out of food.

No one compiles statistics for the entire city, but officials interviewed at 40 agencies that provide hot meals or packages of food in the city said they have seen a marked rise since last year in the demand for food assistance.

"When we talk about hunger in the city, people think we are talking about the homeless," said Pontus Lawrence, director of a referral group for the Food and Hunger Hotline. "People don't recognize that the person next door may not have eaten for three days. The people who call us are desperate."

Elsewhere in the metropolitan area, officials said they were seeing more people in need of food. The Center for Food Action in New Jersey, which coordinates a state emergency food network, said it was seeing appreciable increases.

In Connecticut, officials of emergency food centers and the director of the North Central Regional Info Line, a social service referral agency for Hartford and 37 surrounding towns, reported a significant increase.

Those who run the agencies attributed the problem to cuts in federal food and other entitlement programs, rising unemployment, inflation and more stringent verification requirements for food-stamp applicants. Other reasons often cited were the loss or theft of public-assistance checks and errors made by city welfare centers that delayed the receipt of benefits.

Officials of a city-run emergency assistance unit said they had also seen increases in recent months in the demand for food. Mayor Edward Koch and the city's human resources administrator said they were concerned about the problem and were taking steps to alleviate it.

Social service organizations throughout the city say that those asking for assistance are from all ethnic groups and not just the lowest economic classes.

They increasingly include the working poor who have lost supplemental aid, along with those who have lost their jobs and are seeking charity for the first time. They include the homeless and those on welfare whose grants have been cut or have not kept pace with inflation. There are also the elderly, whose fixed incomes have been hard hit by the recession.

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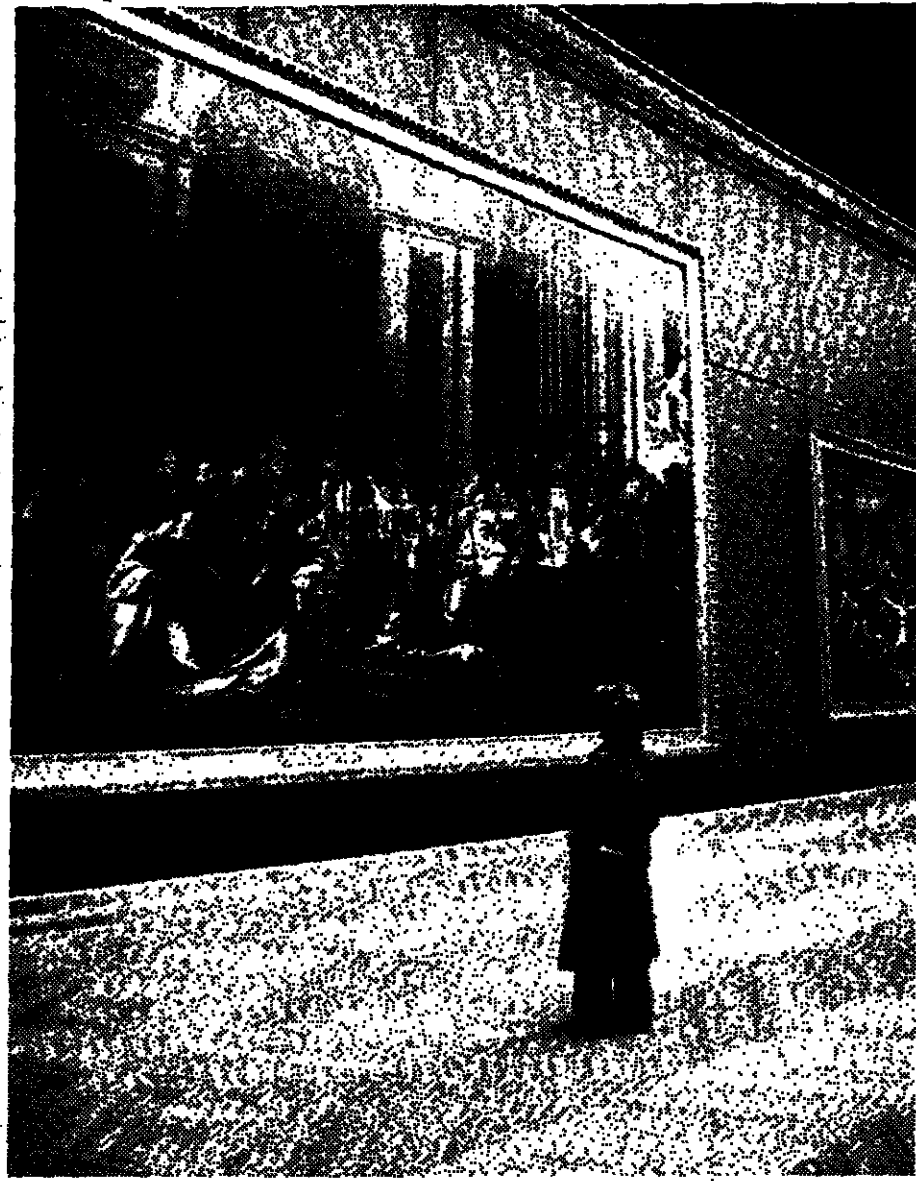
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Francoist Emerges as Strong Candidate

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

BARCELONA — A former top official under Franco has emerged as the leading challenger of the Socialist candidate in Spain's general election this week.

With two-thirds of the constitutionally mandated campaign completed and the voting scheduled for Thursday, opinion polls suggest that the rightist Popular Alliance of Manuel Fraga Iribarne, which had only nine seats in the old parliament, could gain up to 100.

Mr. Fraga, 59, concedes privately that he has little chance of defeating the Socialist candidate, Felipe Gonzalez, 40, and becoming prime minister. But he argues that he will win enough seats in Spain's lower house, the Congress, to take over as leader of the oppo-

sition. The Socialists will not be able to solve the country's problems, he says, and then Spain will turn to him.

Mr. Fraga's greatest liability with a majority of the electorate, and his greatest asset with a minority, is his service in the regime of Franco, whose death in 1975 led to the reintroduction of democracy in Spain.

As information minister from 1962 to 1969, he followed a repressive line, introducing a harsh press law, and as interior minister after Franco's death he opposed legalizing the Communist Party.

Mr. Fraga is seen by his opponents as an unreconstructed authoritarian with no real commitment to democratic government. A leading intellectual described him as "Franco without a uniform." But his backers see him as the one

man who can ensure stability in a country where the army remains resolutely opposed to leftist politics and where the center has collapsed.

Many of the Socialist leader's close aides fear a coup within a year or a year and a half of a Socialist victory — and their fears are not calmed by the daily diet of plot rumors on which Spain lives.

Earlier this month, three officers were arrested on charges of planning a coup for the day before the election. Last Thursday, the Madrid newspaper ABC reported that on Tuesday night an armored column approached Zarzuela Palace, the residence of King Juan Carlos I.

The palace's 2,500 guards were reportedly placed on alert and told to fire if the column came within 100 yards. It turned away, but no one seems to know why it was there.

Rival politicians do not consider Mr. Fraga an accomplice of dissident generals and colonels. But they believe that he is quite willing to use the public's fear of military intervention as a tactic to persuade voters to move right, lest a victory by the left provoke action by the army.

Soon after the discovery of the pre-election plot, Mr. Fraga provided ammunition for those who view him as, at best, a hawkish advocate of democracy. He told Congress that politicians must understand the frustrations of soldiers confronted, as he put it, by terrorism, a rising wave of public disorder and the threatened territorial breakup of Spain.

Opponents of the alliance leader said he was sending a signal to rightist officers to do what they liked, and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo declared, "I think it's very serious when you ask for understanding for coup plotters."

Campaigning last Thursday in Catalonia, Mr. Fraga repeated the warnings he has been voicing for months. He said the Socialists would shed their moderate clothing and adopt hard-line Marxist policies when in office, told Roman Catholic voters that the Socialists would destroy the family by legalizing abortion and condoning divorce, and urged that terrorists be shot.

Mr. Fraga tried and failed this



Manuel Fraga Iribarne

summer to form an electoral alliance with the ruling Union of the Democratic Center. It has since gone to pieces. Now Mr. Fraga says Spain must make a choice between left and right, between Mr. Gonzalez and himself, and destroy the centrists in the process to make the country "governable."

His own party, he asserts, will last for 100 years.

Madrid Paper Says a Coup Is Planned for Eve of Vote

Reuters

MADRID — Four days before elections expected to sweep the Socialists to power, the editor of Spain's biggest daily, El Pais, wrote Sunday that a rightist coup was being prepared in Spain.

The editor, Juan Luis Cebrian, likened the situation to the latest novel of the Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez, "Story of an Announced Murder," where a whole town knows a murder is about to be committed but no one does anything to stop it.

"We know a crime is being prepared, we almost know where and when and the characters of the story. But what is being done about it?" Mr. Cebrian wrote in a front-page editorial.

Mr. Cebrian quoted officials as saying they had uncovered only a minor part of an alleged plot for a military takeover on the eve of Thursday's vote.

"The reactionary right wing is in such a panic at a possible Socialist victory that it is prepared to use all legal and illegal means to prevent it. They hardly have any legal means left. They could only try to stop the ballot," he wrote.

Three colonels were charged ear-

lier this month with conspiracy to rebellion in connection with the alleged plot, and nine senior officers have been transferred to desk jobs in remote provinces amid rumors of further coup attempts.

Blas Pinar, leader of the neo-fascist Fuerza Nueva party, told thousands at a rally in Madrid that coup threats were imaginary. But in an attack on Spain's seven-year-old democracy, he said: "There can be no solutions in this system. Either the system disappears, or Spain disappears."

The Socialist leader, Felipe Gonzalez, who opinion polls show headed for a landslide victory, said Saturday he is not preoccupied by the situation. But he appeared concerned by predictions of a collapse of the ruling centrist party and a polarization of Spanish politics. "I deeply regret the collapse of the Union of the Democratic Center... a moderate and reformist right that Spain needs," he said.

The leader of the Union of the Democratic Center, Landelino Lavilla, said at an election rally in northern Spain that the country's future was at stake in preserving centrist policies.

FBI Seizes 5 Suspects For Attacks on Turks

By Jack Jones and David Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Five Armenians have been arrested by FBI agents and local law officers as suspected members of a terrorist group that has claimed responsibility for bombing Turkish offices and assassinating Turkish diplomats.

The FBI released a statement Friday saying the arrests stemmed from a joint investigation with the Los Angeles Police Department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Four Armenians were taken into custody in Los Angeles and Orange counties, while the fifth was arrested by FBI agents and

Massachusetts State Police in Boston.

According to information from Boston — where the honorary Turkish consul, Orhan R. Gunduz, was shot to death in May — Steven John Dadaian, 20, was arrested after arriving from Los Angeles with explosives.

But FBI agents in Boston refused to say what explosives were confiscated or why they had believed Mr. Dadaian had had them. The Armenians arrested in California were identified as Karig Karlos Sarkisian, 29, Viken Vasken Yacoubian, 19, Viken Archavir Sarkisian Hovsepian, 22, and Dikran Sarkis Berberian, 29.

All five, according to the statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be charged under federal law with conspiracy, unlawful possession of unregistered firearms and other charges.

The FBI would give no further details because the warrants had been issued in response to a sealed indictment. The arrests stemmed from investigations into bombings in the Los Angeles area since 1980, it said.

The FBI would say only that the bombings were "directed at foreign diplomatic establishments and claimed by a foreign-based terrorist organization in Beirut, Lebanon, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide."

The Justice Commandos, like another group called the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, seek revenge for what they claim was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by the Turks in 1915. The Turkish government has denied there was a massacre.

Twenty-one Turkish diplomats have been killed worldwide since 1973. It was the Justice Commandos who claimed responsibility for the assassination here Jan. 28 of a Turkish consul general, Kemal Arkan.

Harry Sassounian, 19, an Armenian, had been arrested in that killing and charged with first-degree murder. His brother Harout, 21, had been arrested in connection with the Arkan case, but won a mistrial in May.

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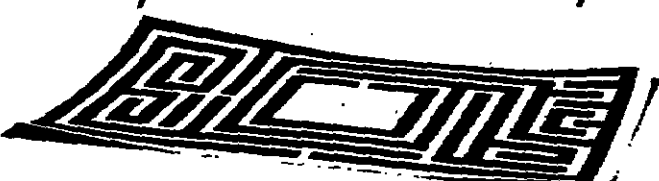
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U.S. Nuclear Arsenal Girding for Terrorists

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has started an intensive program intended to prevent terrorists from stealing American nuclear weapons, according to officials of the Defense Nuclear Agency.

The officials said that for years, security measures had been aimed at protecting nuclear weapons from saboteurs and cranks, rioting mobs, seizure during a political upheaval in a foreign country, or Soviet troops trained to overrun storage sites in Europe.

"But the thing we worry most about today is the threat from a dedicated terrorist force," said Colonel C.R. Linton, director of physical security for the agency.

The Pentagon's classified Defense Guidance, the five-year plan that sets policy for the military services, reflected that concern, saying, "The existing program and efforts to improve the security of nuclear weapons sites overseas must be sharply accelerated."

The new measures to safeguard nuclear storage sites in the United States, Western Europe, and South Korea include improving intelligence-gathering on terrorists by military and civilian agencies, devising better sensors to detect intruders, and, particularly, expanding the training of military guards at the sites.

The agency has designed a \$3-million test site, to be completed next year, at Fort McClellan, Alabama, where military police officers and troops trained to guard storage sites can be tested under realistic conditions, including live demolitions. The site, which will also be used to test new sensors, alarms, fences, lights and other devices, will have towers and fences that can be moved about to simulate conditions at actual storage areas.

Colonel Linton and other officials said they had been informed that terrorists in Europe might have been planning to break into an undisclosed number of sites where nuclear artillery shells and other tactical weapons are stored.

The officials said that the Red Brigades terrorists who kidnapped Brigadier General James L. Dozier

in Italy last December had been seeking information on U.S. nuclear storage sites in Europe.

"Fortunately," Colonel Linton said, "he didn't know anything."

The officers at the Defense Nuclear Agency, which assists and advises U.S. forces armed with nuclear weapons, said the primary danger to a nuclear storage site would come from an armed, trained and motivated band of 10 to 12 terrorists. Units larger than that, they said, would be easier for intelligence agencies or for sensors and guards to detect. They noted that some nuclear weapons can be carried by a single man while others require transport by truck.

Colonel Linton and other officials also said they had seen evidence in Europe that terrorist groups and members of organizations opposed to nuclear weapons had begun to join forces with the theft of a nuclear weapon in mind. They said they could comment no further on this.

Besides being complex mechanisms, American nuclear weapons have built-in devices to prevent accidental explosion and to foil thieves, the officers said.

The new program to safeguard nuclear deposits has taken high priority in the various military intelligence services, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other agencies, the officers said.

The cost of the overall program is difficult to determine, the officers said, because the funds are scattered through various Army, Navy, and Air Force operating budgets, and those of the intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

As an indication, however, Colonel Linton said the Defense Nuclear Agency had 56 research projects on protective devices under way this year that would cost about \$10 million, compared with eight projects costing \$1 million in 1977.

Danish Firefighter Killed
The Associated Press
Helsingør, Denmark — A firefighter was killed Sunday while fighting a blaze at a candle plant in which millions of candles went up in flames, police said. The plant was destroyed.

The New Bonn Team Takes to the Field, but With Few New Players

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As a new team takes charge in Bonn, some West Germans may perhaps be forgiven if they find the contours of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's vaunted "new beginning" a bit blurry.

So many "new" people on the Kohl team are old people, so much of the "new" language is subtly shaded old language, that one has to strain to discern the pathbreakers, or hear the genuinely new accents and tonalities.

West Germans put great store in stability, and when a new government takes over there is none of the "ruthless" bureaucratic housecleaning that accompanies a new administration in Washington. Real-estate values in solid Bonn undergo no upheavals; interior decorators get no rush of new business from ambitious wives just in from the provinces.

West German ambassadors stay securely in their posts; bureaucrats who have arrived at the coveted top level of state secretary, like the previous government spokesman, Klaus Bölling, are guaranteed cushy jobs out of the limelight or, at worst, enormous pensions if they choose to retire. The cost of easing Social Democratic ministers and other politicians into opposition status has been \$4 million.

All of this means continuity, particularly in a nation where bureaucracy in normal times is a strong undertow on policy innovation.

As the first government in West Germany's 33-year history to come to power through a midterm swap in parliamentary alliances, the Kohl team has been especially sparing in its reshuffling of senior personnel, except in the Defense and Interior ministries.

A sign of the limits of the new team's tolerance for political holdovers from the old regime came last Tuesday when Horst Schulmann, a respected state secretary in the Finance Ministry and a close associate of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was relieved of his post.

At first it appeared that Mr. Schulmann, who has wide experience in international economic affairs, would keep his job. But then Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg made the cut.

"What probably happened was that they were surprised," Mr. Schulmann said of the abrupt advent of the Kohl government, which came to power on a parliamentary vote Oct. 1. "They hadn't given much thought as to who would replace whom."

Aside from his cabinet, Mr. Kohl has surrounded himself with a team of advisers drawn in several instances from his days as premier of Rhineland-Palatinate. Horst Teltschik, a trusted senior legislative aide, is now in charge of security matters in the chancellor's office, and Waldemar Schreckenberger, 53, a former law professor from Mr. Kohl's hometown of Ludwigshafen, is a key domestic policy adviser.

Another important figure in the new government is Eduard Ackermann, 53, a longtime spokesman for the Christian Democratic group in Bundestag, who will watch over the chancellor's public image.

It is in the realm of foreign policy that the continuity with the Schmidt government is most striking. Three days after Mr. Kohl became chancellor on a no-confidence vote against Mr. Schmidt, reporters trailed off to the Foreign Ministry for a briefing on the new government's foreign policy.

There to brief them was a friendly and familiar personality: Karl Paschke, Foreign Ministry spokesman under Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Ministry spokesman under Mr. Kohl. Mr. Paschke's immediate superior was of course back in the saddle: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Genscher, the architect of the change of governments and chairman of the Free Democrat Party, now sits in the same black-leather swivel chair in parliament in which he sat for eight years as Mr. Schmidt's deputy chancellor and foreign minister. Only now he sits next to Chancellor Kohl.

Mr. Genscher's cautious imprint was evident when Chancellor Kohl unveiled his foreign and domestic programs to the Bundestag recently. Aside from a promise to "deepen the partnership" with the United States, a commitment to "real detente" (as distinguished from detente) and rather strong language on Poland, Mr. Kohl's foreign policy sounded strikingly like Mr. Schmidt's.

At home, Chancellor Kohl has signaled an era of belt-tightening and has tried to capture a fairly widespread consensus that the state, like its citizens, cannot long live beyond its means.

But, by stressing before the Bundestag that he wanted to build "a society with a human face" and that he led "a coalition of the middle," the chancellor seemed determined to prevent the Social Democrats from pinning a right-wing, Thatcherite or Reaganite label on him.



About 50,000 persons demonstrated in Frankfurt to protest planned cuts in social benefits.

West German Workers Protest Social Cuts

United Press International

BONN — Several hundred thousand union members demonstrated Saturday in West Germany to protest the new government's program of reducing social benefits to cut spending.

"This program will be carried out not with us but only against us," Ernst Breit, chairman of the 8-million-member German Federation of Labor, said at a rally in Frankfurt.

Similar rallies, the first of a series, were held in the Ruhr city of Dortmund and the Bavarian city of Nuremberg. It was the first open confrontation of the union movement with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic government.

About 100,000 took part in the Dortmund rally, 50,000 in Frankfurt and 70,000 in Nuremberg to oppose the government's call for a wage freeze and reductions in welfare benefits.

Socialist Victory Is Seen in Greece

But Communist Vote in Municipal Runoffs Is Crucial

Reuters

ATHENS — The ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement in Greece, backed in municipal elections Sunday by the Communists, appeared to be heading for overwhelming control of the country's local governments.

With more than half the votes counted, the party of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu looked close to the goal it set for itself — control of 170 of 276 municipalities.

The voting took place in 140 towns in which no candidate won an absolute majority in the first round of balloting last Sunday.

In most of the 96 towns where Socialist candidates faced the conservative New Democracy Party, people who voted Communist last Sunday apparently swung behind the Socialists to give them comfortable victories.

The Socialists' support from those who voted Communist in the local elections came despite sharp differences on national policy.

Mayor Dimitrios Beis of Athens, a Socialist who was neck-and-neck last week with his conservative rival, Tzannis Tzannetakis, was re-elected Sunday with strong Communist support.

Mr. Beis's vote rose to 55 percent Sunday from 38 percent a week ago, suggesting that most of the 18 percent who voted for the Communists earlier had switched to the ruling party.

In Piraeus and Salonika, the other two major cities, Socialist candidates who had come in second last week looked likely to win easy victories because of Communist support.

The two rounds of voting were the first test of Greek public opinion since Mr. Papandreu swept the New Democracy Party out of office a year ago and formed Greece's first Socialist government.

The Communists, and to a lesser extent New Democracy, appeared to have benefited from a swing against the governing party in both rounds of the municipal voting.

The Communist Party, which increased its strength dramatically last week, appeared ready Sunday night to win at least half the 44 towns where its candidates had got through to the runoff.

Where Communist candidates faced rightists, they benefited from a united left-wing front, and where they faced Socialists they seemed to be attracting tactical support from the right wing.

Supporters of the Socialists and the Communists alike hailed the results Sunday night as a victory for the left over the right, while New Democracy asserted that it increased its strength despite the united opposition from the left.

In Athens, New Democracy officials said their candidate's 45 percent showing was a big increase on the party's 34 percent performance in the city last October.

Commentators said that, whatever the final results, Mr. Papandreu's party appeared to have lost some of the overwhelming popular support it enjoyed 12 months ago.

In the future, they said, the Socialists would have to take more account of Communist views in formulating policy, which might mean a hardening of Greece's attitudes toward the United States and NATO.

New Delhi Struck By Major Epidemic Of Dengue Fever

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Health officials report an especially virulent epidemic in the capital of dengue fever, a mosquito-borne disease that produces symptoms comparable to severe influenza.

Dr. Mahendra Dutta of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases said the epidemic, which began to develop two months ago, was the worst since 1970. Thousands of people have come down with the disease, officials say.

Dengue causes high fever, rash and aching, particularly in the joints and the back, usually for seven to 10 days.

Dr. Dutta said a survey of 3,000 people showed that 20 percent of those interviewed had the illness. He said he could not estimate the number of cases in the capital, which has a population of 5.6 million.

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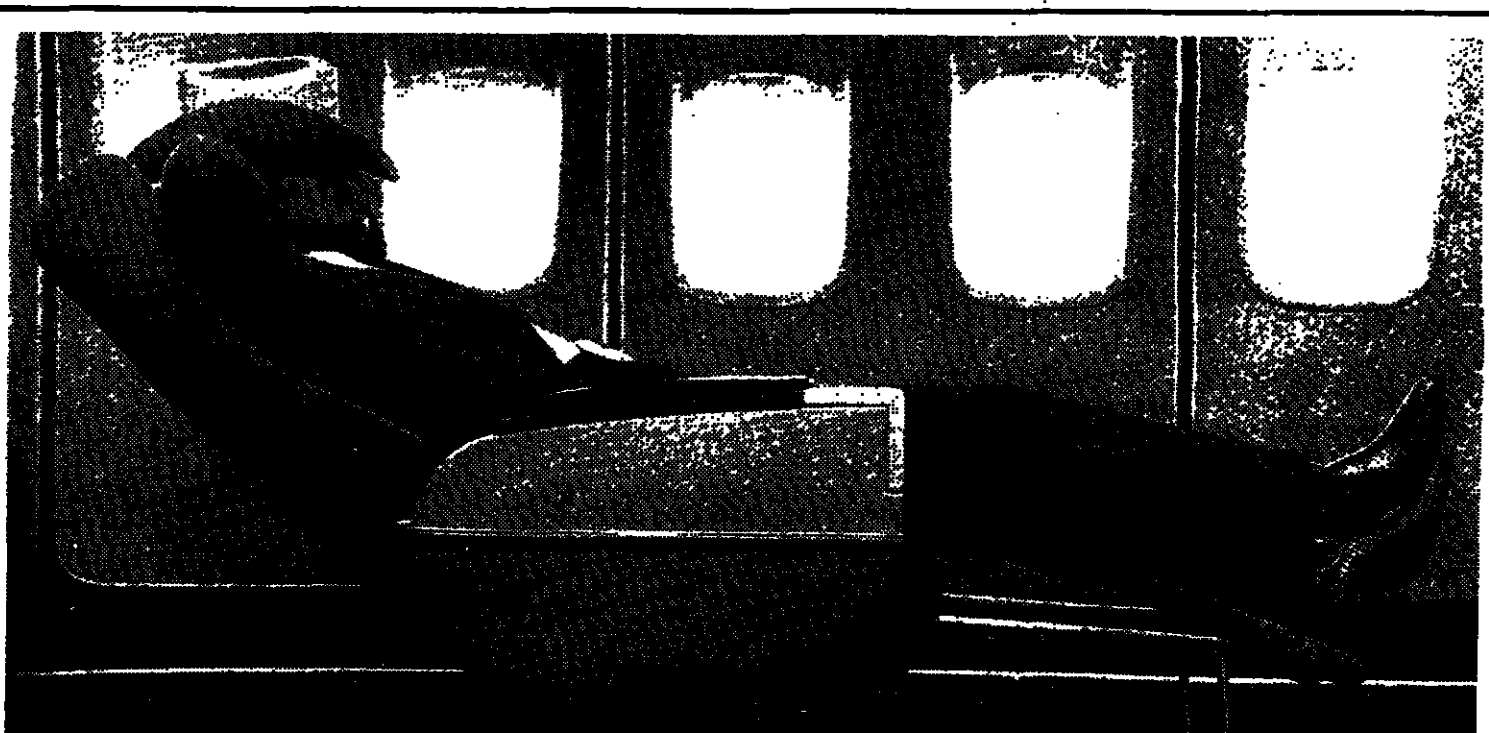
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Assembly Hopes Falter After Sinn Fein Gains

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Results in the election for members of a new Northern Ireland assembly have shown unexpected strength for the Provisional Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein, and appear to assure that the assembly will fail as a workable forum.

About a fourth of the vote in the election Wednesday went to representatives of Roman Catholic parties, including Sinn Fein, that are pledged to boycott the assembly. The largest number of seats were won by Protestant, pro-British parties. But without what is called "cross-community" backing, the assembly's deliberations are expected to have little effect.

The assembly idea was put forth by James Prior, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland. It was Britain's sixth major attempt in a decade to establish a means for political dialogue and local authority in Northern Ireland.

Sinn Fein and the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the main moderate Catholic party, had said from the outset that they would enter candidates in the election but that they would refuse to take any seats to protest Britain's role in Northern Ireland.

Britain's hope for a political breakthrough was that a substantial number of Catholic voters would reject that view by choosing candidates committed to giving the assembly a chance.

Instead, at least five Sinn Fein members have been elected, a surprisingly strong showing in the view of many politicians. Sinn Fein, which has refused to take part in similar elections in the past, won about 10 percent of the vote and about 40 percent in Catholic areas in which the candidates faced the Social Democratic and Labor Party.

liance Party won at least eight seats and along with the Protestant unionist parties will comprise the assembly. Under Mr. Prior's plan the body is to have consultative and debating rights over the British government's direct rule of the province, but no responsibility.

Britain had hoped that in time the group might attract sufficient community backing to be given legislative authority to run the province.

The election showed the continuing polarization in Northern Ireland, many political analysts said, rather than any significant new trend toward compromise. Many in Northern Ireland anticipated that outcome and there was considerable sentiment that the effort had been misguided from the start.

Among those elected to the assembly were Gerry Adams, a Sinn Fein vice president, and the two main Protestant leaders, James Moynihan, whose Official Unionist Party won the largest share of the seats, and the Rev. Ian Paisley of the more militant Democratic Unionist Party.

Threat to Hostage

Paramilitary Protestants who seized a Catholic hostage after the IRA kidnapped a Protestant soldier said they would kill the man Sunday night if the IRA did not release the soldier, a Belfast police spokesman told United Press International.

An IRA unit seized Sergeant Thomas Cochrane, 57, a part-time member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, as he drove to work Friday in South Armagh. The IRA said it was questioning him about "crimes" against the republican community.

Within 12 hours, the paramilitary Ulster Defense Force kidnapped Joseph Donsaghan, 48, as he left a club near his West Belfast home.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Reagan's Strategic Drift

The distinctive feature of the United States' current strategic situation is that the Reagan administration has allowed U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China to deteriorate simultaneously. This is precisely a reversal of the theory and practice of American strategic policy in the 1970s. Then the effort was to progress with the one communist power to bring about progress, or at least to brake retrogression, with the other. Now there is improvisation and drift.

Mr. Reagan has given top priority to testing the notion that the Soviet Union is an intrinsically hostile power whose impulse to expand must and can be deflected by the application of American will. The plain implication is that things will have to get worse, as Moscow reacts to the U.S. challenge, before they can get better. Whether Mr. Reagan can say this particular course is an increasingly interesting question, at home and internationally. That things are indeed worse with the Soviets is not in question at all.

This administration inherited a working China policy in which relations were moving forward by degrees, and the ever-explosive Taiwan question was being, at the least, carefully tended. Mr. Reagan's special partiality to Taiwan shook the ground. Alexander Haig, while he was secretary of state, undertook a formidable standing effort; it cost him dearly. Now things are off track again. A few weeks ago Beijing blamed Washington for raising "obstacles" and said it was necessary to ask whether the United States regard-

ed China as a friend or an adversary — the basic question, the very question that Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter had struggled to resolve. Dotted the "I." China has reopened general political talks with the Soviet Union after three years of deep freeze.

There is no telling where these talks may go. But a Soviet-Chinese reconciliation, or simply a return to bumpy but manageable relations on the state (but not the party) level, has been a major concern for American planners since Richard Nixon went to Beijing. Such a development would limit the United States in playing "the China card" against the Kremlin. It is not that responsible Americans have wanted to provoke Moscow and Beijing to go at each other or to stay permanently estranged. But there are advantages to America in having the two of them at odds, and there would be disadvantages in having them cooperating against it.

Mr. Reagan may have his own calculus; it would be interesting to hear it. Others, however, can see his administration pushing toward a tighter clinch with Moscow on the central nuclear issues and stalling on the question of whether to make a fresh run at Beijing. In both instances, the basic hurdle is the president's visceral, undifferentiated anti-communism. It keeps him from looking hard for what comforts there might be in improving relations separately with both the Soviet Union and China. It leaves him without a strategy to guide his policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Cuban Poet Uncaged

Cuba has at last ended the shameful imprisonment of Armando Valladares, who has wasted in jail for 22 years for disagreeing with Fidel Castro. Mr. Valladares has nonetheless become known abroad through his poetry. But he has been partially disabled, apparently by polio, the legacy of a starvation diet by which he was punished six years ago. His book of poems is entitled "From My Wheelchair."

Three years ago Mr. Valladares was informed that he and his family could leave Cuba, at this price, in his words: "I have to draft a letter denying my friends among intellectuals and poets abroad; I have to forbid everyone, including newspapers and organizations, to speak or write about me and my

literary works. ... I must even disavow and deny every truth they have spoken in defending my situation." He did not bow. It took the intervention of France's President Mitterrand to end the 48-year-old poet's ordeal. Fonder that: Despite a monopoly of state power, Mr. Castro has felt threatened by a caged poet. A regime that boasts of teaching Cubans to read will not let them write. Cuba has come to rival Bulgaria in the slavishness of its official culture.

Castroism's defenders too often decline to hear about the jailed dissidents and the writers who have been forced into silent exile. When dictators fear poets, there is usually much more they have to fear.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Enter Sir Anthony Parsons

Mrs. Thatcher has long had her Foreign Office adviser of sorts, in the sense that her personal staff has included a career diplomat on assignment. However, the formal establishment of such a post and the appointment to it of a senior retired ambassador can fairly be described as a quantum leap in this field. It plainly indicates a lack of full confidence in the guidance hitherto given her, just as plainly, it shows that diplomacy will henceforth be embraced far more closely by the Downing Street political machine.

That this can make for friction is obvious, but Mrs. Thatcher seldom shrinks from letting the sparks fly. More pertinently, she is well aware that her performance abroad has not so far matched that at home. Her trip last month to Beijing to discuss the future of Hong Kong was uncertain in both its approach and its outcome. This is the sort of broad issue of policy where the new adviser can usefully make his mark.

Another long-term strategic problem which clamors for attention is the sorry state of European-American relations. One major cause of friction was removed by last week's agreement on steel exports to the United States. Other vexed issues remain, including the dispute over the Siberian pipeline.

The underlying cause of that quarrel is that America and her European partners cannot agree on how to meet the threat of Soviet aggression, of which the Russian-sponsored military crackdown in Poland is but one manifestation. Can Britain, on this and other issues where the two shores of the Atlantic are opposed in policy, continue with her uneasy balancing act? If not, where should her main weight be placed? It is to be hoped that Mrs. Thatcher's new top-level diplomatic adviser will be free to ponder such urgent matters and not become absorbed in the minutiae, important though these are, of Britain's contributions to the Market budget.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

A Korean Arms Equation

The vital role of [South Korea's] armed forces in keeping the country secure and prosperous needs no elucidation; it is perceived every day through the 248-kilometer Demilitarized Zone that cuts across the Korean peninsula. The North Korean military power continues to pose a sizable threat to this republic. In many areas of weaponry, North Korea outnumbers the South by two-

to-one. This numerical superiority will be hard for us to reverse as North Korea keeps concentrating on its armed buildup. Our forces will have to fill the gap with qualitative supremacy — at least for some time ahead. The recent flying of an F-5F fighter out of our own assembly line represents the strides being attained in the steady endeavor to upgrade the armament of the forces.

The well-trained and well-armed troops ready to meet any equality, either full-scale attack or irregular warfare, are the primary means of preventing the unpredictable Pyongyang from miscalculating. Furthermore, they are the primary means of inducing North Korea to change course, so that the divided halves will try to resolve their problems through talks as repeatedly proposed by Seoul. The dynamics of international relations in this part of Asia adds to the already desperate need for strong defense power.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

Re-election in Sri Lanka

The voters have given [President] Jayawardene a comfortable if not a landslide victory. This is clearly an endorsement of his pragmatic economic policies, as opposed to the policy of controls and restrictions pursued by the government in previous years. The verdict also places a stamp of approval on the pro-Western tilt Mr. Jayawardene has given to Sri Lanka's broadly nonaligned foreign policy.

—The Times of India (Bombay).

President Jayawardene's return to power cannot but be viewed with some apprehension in [India], given his steady steering of Sri Lanka toward the NATO bloc and away from the nonaligned world.

—The Daily (Bombay).

[It was the] prospect of a stable and known government that swayed the voters, rather than any clear understanding of his economic policies since 1977, through which he has sought to 'Singapore' Sri Lanka.

—The Financial Express (Bombay).

The 76-year-old president can rightly claim that [the voters] are with him and approve of his policies. Sri Lanka has taken major strides on the economic front. The rise in GNP and the fall in the rate of inflation are largely due to the Jayawardene regime's emphasis on production and productivity. The opposition's charge that it was a stooge of the West obviously made little impact.

—The Hindustan Times (Delhi).

JOHANNESBURG — Unless South Africa's racial policies are fundamentally redesigned, they will eventually lead to a catastrophic racial conflict that will have serious ramifications throughout the Western world, and most especially in the United States.

Frustration is clearly festering among young blacks within South Africa. Many have already left the country to join liberation movements. Many more will do so in the future. And if a rising tide of violence engulfs both whites and blacks in South Africa — and particularly if the Soviet Union chooses to help wage a war of liberation directly, or by proxy, against the white regime — then the United States will be confronted with a very dangerous set of dilemmas in trying to decide how to react.

Many Americans, both blacks and whites, will have intense personal feelings about the issues. Strong conflicting pressures to support one side or the other will emerge. The resulting debate could quickly mobilize African political and economic pressures against America. It could divide the United States from its European allies. And it surely would lead to bitter and divisive debate within the United States itself.

To put it bluntly, if South Africa fails to deal justly and effectively with its racial problem, that failure will not only result in immense damage to its own society, it will impose heavy economic, military and political penalties on other Western societies as well.

It seems clear that the government recognizes there is internal and external criticism of its policy. It seeks to give the impression that it is

responding to such criticism by limited reforms. But despite such actions there has been little change in the basic structure of apartheid.

The weakness of the government's program is twofold. The pace at which it addresses the pressing social and economic needs of the blacks is far too slow, and it fails to confront the issue of political participation.

Blacks are excluded from all significant forms of participation in South Africa's political system. They have no authorized voice; they are not even allowed to join political parties containing white members. Legislative power is vested in the 177-member parliament. The House of Assembly is chosen by whites (43 million out of a population of 29 million) and is restricted to whites. Executive power is held by the prime minister, the leader of the majority party of the parliament. Parliament is supreme; no court may invalidate its acts.

Nowhere does the South African government begin to advance toward what former British Prime Minister Edward Heath has called the only ultimate solution, "the granting of full political rights to the non-white population — a universal franchise at the national level."

What will be the reaction to the government's program? Already one sees signs of a growing though reluctant acceptance among

By Robert S. McNamara

The writer, a former U.S. secretary of defense, was president of the World Bank from 1968 until he resigned in June 1981. This text is adapted from a speech he delivered on Thursday at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

South African blacks and outside observers that fundamental changes will come only through revolutionary violence.

• The young blacks are increasingly chafing at inaction. An estimated 8,000 have left so far for military training abroad.

• Many older blacks, sharing the impatience of the young, are resigning themselves to the inevitability of sabotage and guerrilla warfare as necessary stimulants to change.

• The growing acceptance of violence as a tool of change has stimulated interest in radical ideologies, particularly Marxism.

Because the government continues to refuse to make any fundamental change in its racial policies, a violent explosion appears inevitable. And it is possible that the "explosion" when it occurs will be preceded or accompanied by Soviet penetration into the region.

Can one visualize a feasible alternative? I believe that one can.

Clearly, a major element of such an alternative scenario is the program of economic reform supported by liberal South African business leaders. But although a program of economic reform is highly desirable in itself, and certainly deserving of broader support from both South African and international business leaders, I do not think that it is likely to bring the necessary political reforms fast enough.

I believe that the political issue must be confronted squarely. The South African government's view — that separatist but unequal development is the only realistic alternative — and that political participation by all persons, regardless of race or color, is totally unacceptable — must, I believe, change.

Now, of course, no outsider can dictate the form of an acceptable political alternative in South Africa. But it seems obvious that whatever the final formula may turn out to be, if it is to have any chance whatever of succeeding, it must be part of a negotiated settlement that will do two absolutely essential things:

• It must assure the blacks full participation in genuine political power.

• And it must protect the whites against a winner-take-all form of majority rule.

Some will object that rule by a black majority will lower the rate of economic and social advance in South Africa for blacks and whites alike. They point to the evidence that income per capita, literacy levels and life expectancy

are all higher, on average, for blacks in South Africa than in the nations of black Africa. They attribute the difference to the limited experience of blacks with self-rule and they predict the same effect of such rule on South Africa.

They are undoubtedly correct.

The colonial powers no more equipped the blacks in their colonies for self-government than South Africa has trained hers. When Zambia became independent there were 100 college graduates and 1,000 high school graduates in the entire country. And in South Africa, white university graduates outnumber blacks 75-to-1 — in proportion to population, 300-to-1.

But the fact remains: For blacks in South Africa, social and economic advance is not an automatic substitute for political power.

U.S. policy should be based on the recognition that black nationalism in South Africa is a struggle whose eventual success can at most only be delayed, at immense cost, but clearly not permanently denied. Indefinite delay will only guarantee that at some point black resentment will erupt into widespread violence, supported by bases and arms outside the country.

The United States must make it clear to the whites of South Africa that in the face of such violence the United States will not support them against the blacks.

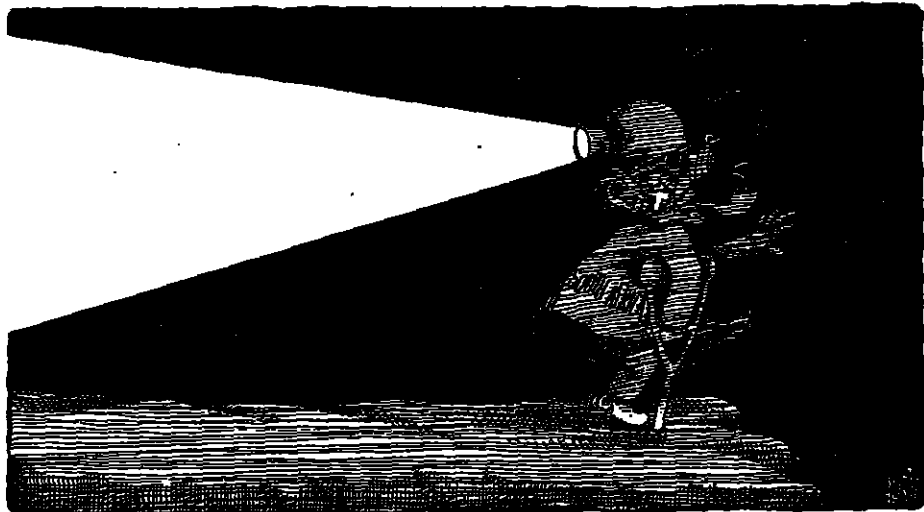
I recognize that South Africa's official reaction to such a position might well be to terminate its exports of the four key minerals it now supplies to the West: chromium, manganese, vanadium and platinum. These materials are essential to Western industry and defense.

In anticipation of such retaliatory action, the United States and other Western nations should begin now to increase their stockpiles, to develop alternative sources of supply and to prepare contingency plans to share such limited supplies as would be available. Such a program would minimize the impact on the West of potential denial of these minerals.

The final battle lines have not yet been drawn in South Africa. Fundamental political change, without prolonged large-scale violence, is still possible. But time is running short, and the options are running out.

If what is left of the 1980s does not witness real movement toward sharing of political power — and the new South African constitutional proposals do not appear to provide for such power sharing — then South Africa may, I believe, become as great a threat to the peace of the world in the 1990s as the Middle East is today. In the matter at hand, to fail to act wisely now is only to ensure having to act desperately later.

The New York Times.



Turkey: How to Secure Workable Democracy

By Kenan Evren

The following comment by General Kenan Evren, Turkey's head of state, was written for the International Herald Tribune.

ANKARA — The new Turkish constitution will be submitted to the people's approval on Nov. 7. For nearly half a century the Turkish nation has resolutely maintained a determined struggle to establish firmly a viable democratic regime. Serious difficulties have been encountered during these long years of struggle. None of these difficulties, however, has shaken the faith of the Turkish nation in democracy.

Our efforts have always been directed at early establishing democracy, in the virtues of which the whole nation unitedly believes. The proposed new constitution symbolizes this sincere belief and desire.

The differences between the new constitution and the constitution of 1961 can be summarized as follows:

The new constitution, which does not deny any of the classical liberties, amplifies social rights and freedoms and thus will provide every citizen with peace and tranquility. It strengthens the state by furnishing its organs with the necessary authority, and by delineating their areas of duty and responsibility in a more correct manner. The parliamentary regime is thus reinforced and the institutions and procedures of democracy, which is undoubtedly the most virtuous form of government, have been rendered more viable.

None of the human rights and freedoms stipulated in international declarations and treaties has been omitted in the new constitution. Social rights and freedoms have been not only reinforced by enlarging their scope but have been clearly identified as the duties of the state.

All the classical rights and duties are under the guarantee and protection of the strictly independent judicial organs. The only freedom not embodied in the new constitution is the freedom to destroy freedoms. Like all free democratic countries, we too, refuse such a contradiction. We do not accept that a freedom can be invoked to eliminate other freedoms.

The supervision by the administrative authorities over the exercise of freedoms by individuals does not entail the use of an absolute and arbitrary power. Not only does the right of appeal against administrative authorities exist, but in addition these authorities themselves are obliged to submit promptly to the judicial organs any decisions they may take with regard to freedoms. The administration is not entitled to apply any sanctions that lead to the restriction of individual liberties.

Our new constitution thus clarifies the duties and powers of the state organs. This clarity brought to the exercise of powers and duties by the state in itself reinforces the state.

The sole purpose of the powers invested in the president and the council of ministers under the new constitution is to enable the executive branch of the government, which was rendered powerless by the 1961 constitution, to function effectively and purposefully in the light of the broad range of services expected from it as in every country. One can hardly suggest that the state truly exists in a country where the executive branch of the government is deprived of the means to take initiative.

In this respect, it should be pointed out that under the new constitution the judiciary continues to maintain its independence of the executive. The fact that some of the supreme judges are to be appointed by the president, from among candidates nominated by the institutions to which they belong, cannot be interpreted as a practice damaging the independence of the judiciary, particu-

In Palestine: Room for Debate?

By Mohammad Tarbush

The writer is an investment banker based in Paris and a commentator on Middle East issues.

PARIS — If brute force is not to be the only rule in the Middle East, and if dialogue is ever to have its chance, then care will have to be taken with language. It is high time. Theodor Herzl, the father of modern Zionism, wrote in 1895, "World history is nothing but noise, noise of arms and of advancing ideas. Men must put noise to use." Today, in 1982, a Palestinian may be excused for judging that Israeli propagandists have had their way for too long.

Writing on this page on Oct. 14, a member of the Knesset, Goula Cohen, continued to talk about Palestine as if its people did not exist and do not exist. It is legitimate to question the good faith behind such language, and the willingness to coexist peacefully with us.

No, the evidence is that the Palestinian presence does not begin in the 7th century with Hijazi tribesmen subjugating the land of Israel, as the Zionist line pretends, but that it goes back to 3000 B.C. and the Canaanites, the first known settlers in Palestine.

It was not Arabs but Romans who in 135 A.D. destroyed Jerusalem and killed or deported most of the Jews. And when Zionist immigrants started arriving in Palestine at the beginning of the present century, the country had a population of 700,000 owning 98 percent of the land.

So soon after the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut last month, to dismiss the 1948 Israeli massacre of Palestinians at Deir Yassin as a "battle" is a loud distortion of the documented truth. A member of the British investigating team, Richard Catling, reported that "sexual atrocities were committed by the attacking Jews; many young girls were raped and later slaughtered." Erskine Childers told in The Spectator how captured villagers were "paraded through Jewish quarters of Jerusalem to be spat upon, then released to tell their kin of the experience."

Mrs. Cohen justified the raid on the village of Deir Yassin by "too many violent attacks on Jews." Indeed there had been attacks. The context may be recalled. When Zionist immigrants arrived to create a Jewish state in a country where Jewish ownership of land was a mere 2 percent in 1918, their presence posed a real threat to the inhabitants. The process of settlement was characterized from the start by racial exclusivity.

Moshe Menzies, father of the Zionist Yehudi, wrote that he "could not stomach the daily preaching of 'our nation, our country, our birthplace' by our hyper-nationalistic, goyim-baiting, Zionist Hebrew teachers. Not one of the students at the Chelmska Herlin was born in Arab Palestine. We all came to Palestine from Russia, Poland, Romania, Galicia, etc. etc. The hatred and contempt [for] goyim — Arabs, in our case — was irrational and inhuman."

The Palestinians had no place in Zionist plans. David Ben-Gurion said that "Israel is the country of the Jews and only of the Jews."

Such words were systematically translated into deeds.

In 1948, when the Deir Yassin massacre sent terrified civilians fleeing in the belief that they would return to their homes and lands at the end of the hostilities, Jewish ownership of what is now Israel was still only 5.6 percent. But of the 370 kibbutzim and other settlements established between 1948 and 1953, 350 are on the sites of destroyed Arab villages, including Beit-Natuf, my birthplace.

If, as one still hears claimed, destruction, expulsion or oppression of Palestinians were not "Zionist aims, questions suggest themselves for honest debate.

Why are the emergency and defense laws of 1945 and 1949 still in force, giving the state the right to detain civilians "for any reason

whatsoever" for an unlimited period without trial and to expel them from the country and destroy or confiscate their property?

Why has Israel not heeded the United Nations, which since 1948 has called for the repatriation of Palestinian refugees?

Why were 18,000 Palestinian homes destroyed during the first seven years of Israel's occupation of the West Bank?

Why was the water supply systematically expropriated from Palestinian farmers so that by 1974, 50 percent of the cultivated land in the Jewish sector was irrigated, compared to 5 percent of the cultivated land in the Arab sector?

Why, 20 years after the creation of Israel, did 45 percent of the Palestinian population still not have access to electricity, when no Jewish settlement was without it?

Why do Palestinian workers receive less than half the pay of Jews for the same work?

Why is a Jew from anywhere entitled to Israeli citizenship and residence, when my compatriots and I, whose ancestors inhabited Palestine for centuries, cannot share in that fundamental privilege?

Can Palestinians be blamed for not having welcomed the arriving Zionists in their land?

Today there are more than 4 million Jews dispersed around the world, active in all walks of life. We will not simply disappear. We are better or for worse, our destiny has been interlocked with that of the Israelis, and the continuing conflict is of concern to all.

Many of us are willing to let bygones be bygones, and advocate the effective partition of Palestine between Jews and Palestinians.

But perhaps in their very reasonableness these moderate voices are the main threat to extremist Israeli politicians, who thus try to drown them out with distorted versions of history. It is the responsibility of friends of both sides to prevent that tactic from succeeding.

International Herald Tribune.

Reagan on Grain Is 'Blatantly Political,' and 'Also a Joke'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It would be hard to imagine anything more blatantly political than President Reagan's declaration that he is willing to sell to Moscow and guarantee delivery of up to 23 million metric tons of American wheat and corn.

"It's also a joke," says a Washington agriculture consultant, John A. Schmitzer, of the grain proposal. The Russians have an agreement now to buy up to 8 million tons of U.S. grain in the year that began Oct. 1. They don't need anything like 23 million tons from the United States — although American farmers, facing a 50-million-ton surplus over normal carry-over, would love to unload on the Russians or anyone else.

As the grain markets read it, says Mr. Schmitzer, who was undersecretary of agriculture in the Johnson administration, the Russians will buy a total of about 35 million tons of grain this season, and they will get most of that from producers other than the United States. Since the Carter grain embargo of January 1980 proved that the United States is not a reliable partner, the Russians regard it only as a residual supplier.

In response to Mr. Reagan's Cold War tactics, Mr. Schmitzer says, grain sellers dealing with the Soviet Union see "a new militancy" vis-à-vis the United States. For example, the Soviets are examining American cargoes more closely than before to check quality standards.

Thus the "guarantee" offered by Mr. Reagan that there would be no disruption in delivery of all 23 mil-

lion tons if the Soviets buy that much in November and ship it within six months appears to be sheer politics. As Mr. Reagan hustled the Midwest farm belt for November votes, he dangled this and other purported goodies as evidence of the help his administration is extending to farmers and their families.

Although it amounts to an empty promise, the idea that the president would offer a version of "contract sanctity" for grain sales to the Russians drives Europeans up the wall.

Mr. Reagan's now familiar rationalization of the contradiction between his policy on the Siberia-to-Europe pipeline and his grain policy is that sales of natural gas to Europe

through the pipeline will add to the Russians' hard currency reserves, while the U.S. sale of grain acts as a drain on currency reserves.

Economist Jan Vanous demolished this argument in a recent article (IHT, Oct. 19) when he pointed out that the Soviets save vast sums of hard cash by buying grain cheaper from highly productive Western farmers than it would cost to produce it themselves on inefficient Soviet farms, thus enabling the Soviet economy to meet other production priorities, including guns and tanks.

Lately, the Reagan administration has been touting an additional reason to justify its anti-pipeline stand: the reported use of "slave labor." Not

only are the Soviets using prisoners of their own to build the pipeline, according to reports cited by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, they are using anti-communist South Vietnamese dissidents shipped into the Soviet Union by Vietnam.

However, the administration has carefully kept references to slave labor out of Mr. Reagan's own speeches, which suggests that they do not have the rumors well enough pinned down. And if the administration, which can turn its cheek to human rights violations in certain other parts of the globe, is offended sufficiently by the Soviets' use of enforced labor, is that not a good reason for cutting off grain shipments, as well as supplies for the pipeline?

The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Turkish Perspective

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (IHT, Oct. 16-17):

The article by Jeri Laber, executive director of Helsinki Watch, on alleged repression in Turkey is a typical distortion of facts by a typical knee-jerk liberal. Without a historical perspective of the events that brought Turkey to the brink of civil war before Sept. 12, 1980, when the armed forces intervened with the support of the vast majority of the Turkish people, Mr. Laber's account of the current state of affairs is at best lopsided.

As an independent Turkish journalist, I put to Mr. Laber and his like this question: Where were you when the most sacred and fundamental human right of the Turkish people, the right to live, was being so brutally violated by the terrorists and instigators whom you are striving to defend so righteously? I do not recall Mr. Laber or any of his associates, or Amnesty International, raising their voices to defend the victims of terror at that time. Since they were in default then, their objectivity is suspect.

I am not going to attempt a detailed refutation of the gross exaggerations contained in Mr. Laber's article. It is no secret that the Turkish government has indeed undertaken to eradicate terrorism and punish the culprits, with the full approval of the Turkish people, but this is done through independent means. Turkey, which in Poland is a gross injustice to the Turkish people. While repression in Poland is getting worse every day, Turks are getting ready to vote for a new constitution that will usher in a new era of democracy.

ALEMUR KILIC, Istanbul.

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U.S. Arms Buildup Worries Europe but Survey Shows No Damage to Alliance

How Poll Was Conducted

In U.S., Western Europe

The International Herald Tribune-Atlantic Institute Poll attempts for the first time to measure public attitudes on key international issues simultaneously in both the United States and in several Western European countries.

To achieve this, the same questions were asked in all eight countries — Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United States and West Germany — during the last two weeks of September. Polling samples consisted of a cross section of adults, with national samples ranging from 900 to 1,350 people.

Interviewing was done by Louis Harris International through its offices in each country. The results were collated by Louis Harris France, whose director, Roland Cayrol, helped frame the survey.

The results appear as percentages of the respondents who selected each answer. In some cases, multiple responses were possible. The questions, which were developed by the International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic Institute, were phrased with an eye to bringing out varying views in different countries, particularly on divisive issues.

The object was to find out whether public opinion shares the assumptions about trans-Atlantic relations that underlie recent public policy disputes about East-West relations, the competition for resources between defense and welfare, and cooperation among the allies.

The emphasis in this survey was on security problems, particularly questions of leadership and burden-sharing in the Western alliance.

The Atlantic Institute for International Affairs is a private, independent research center in Paris. More than 95 percent of its annual budget comes from private foundations.

Other organizations that helped finance the survey were the German Marshall Fund and the Commission of the European Community.

The survey was also supported by several European newspapers that contributed funds to the project and are also publishing the poll's findings. They are: The Financial Times in London, Le Matin in Paris, Il Sole-24 Ore in Milan, NRC-Handelsblad in the Netherlands, Aftenposten in Oslo, El Pais in Madrid and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

(Continued from Page 1)

bordering Warsaw Pact territory. The U.S. level of response (27 percent) was weak, but it still ranked as a top item of concern.

The anti-American exceptions were France and Spain. Nearly half of the French singled out U.S. economic policy, including high interest rates and the strong dollar, as the main threat to international stability. Spaniards were worried most about growing U.S. power.

Overall, Europeans, while generally sharing the worry over Soviet militarism, consistently identified U.S. policies as the second most dangerous source of instability. The U.S. military buildup was the second-ranked worry in Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. Anti-Soviet policies by the United States was the second-ranked worry in Italy.

Top professional groups in the United States express stronger criticism of European neutralism (23 percent) among upper management compared with 14 percent among blue-collar workers, and worry more about Soviet influence (30 percent) compared with 17 percent.

Without comparative data from earlier polls, there was no proof that the support of better educated, professional-class Americans for cooperation with Europe was declining. In the Tribune-Atlantic Institute poll, 40 percent favored this support. Other polls have suggested that this support is declining.

Similarly in Western Europe, better educated, more influential West Germans were more critical of U.S. policies than others (44 percent) compared to 24 percent

criticized "U.S. aggressive policies toward the Soviet Union".

In Britain, the biggest contrasts reflected party allegiances. Conservative Party members worried much more than Labor Party members about the Soviet arms buildup (41 percent to 27 percent). Members of Britain's new Social Democratic-Liberal alliance, while staunchly pro-NATO, led all groups in worry about U.S. anti-Soviet policies (31 percent, just behind the Soviet arms buildup).

The poll also suggested that European countries are divided on many issues. While France, Italy, Spain and West Germany supported greater European economic unity, Britain and Norway both had negative reactions to the Common Market. Nor was there significant support for greater European defense cooperation.

The eight-nation poll involved asking the following questions of a cross section of people in each country:

Which of the following are your greatest concerns for yourself and your country today?

The pattern of responses showed much greater concern over everyday problems than over strategic issues.

Unemployment led in all countries except Italy, where crime was equally troublesome. Regardless of age, occupation or political affiliation, an overwhelming majority of men and women listed unemployment as their main concern. Least worried were the Norwegians (50 percent) and Americans (42 percent).

Crime, followed at a distance by

inflation, was the other main domestic worry.

Nuclear weapons emerged as a serious worry in Britain, the Netherlands and Norway. The threat of war, apparently a related concern, ranked high in France, Britain, Norway, Spain and Italy.

Concern about inadequate defense was low everywhere, apparently reflecting a feeling among most people that they were protected from military attack.

Poor political leadership and the energy crisis were not major concerns anywhere. Excessive government spending was a problem only in West Germany.

Which of the following are most responsible for international tensions?

The Soviet military buildup led in all countries except France and Spain. It was listed as a worry by 57 percent of the Norwegians and also by West Germans (55 percent), Dutch (38 percent), Italians (37 percent), British (33 percent) and Americans (27 percent).

Despite the anti-nuclear protest movements in all these European countries, Soviet military policies were a major worry of more than one-third of the people.

U.S. military policies, or U.S. "aggressive policies toward the Soviet Union" or "superpower activities in the Third World" were ranked as the second biggest worry in every country except the United States.

Nearly half of the French singled out U.S. economic policy, specifically interest rates, as the biggest concern. But U.S. economic policies were listed as only a minor concern in other European countries.

In Spain, U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union, U.S. military policy and superpower activities in the Third World were the top worries.

Insufficient European unity did not appear to cause much concern, and worries about European neutralism or pacifism were totally rejected. In the United States, less than 20 percent of Americans included these points in their lists of causes for concern.

Which of the following are most important to Western security?

Americans and West Germans by big margins and Britain by a small one stressed effective U.S.-European cooperation, making it the most popular policy option. For example, 36 percent of Americans cited it while only 25 percent listed continued dialogue with the Soviet Union, the next most popular goal.

Strengthened European economic unity was favored by the French, Spanish and Italians; all three countries benefit substantially (or expect to, in the case of Spain) from Common Market subsidies.

An unexpectedly strong minority in the United States joined Eu-

ropeans in citing productive arms control talks as an important element of security. U.S.-Soviet contacts — a version of détente — seems to have more support in the United States, where it was the second-ranked item, than in Europe, where it rarely ranked above fifth place in national lists of stabilizing developments.

Is the United States shouldering its fair share of the burden of Western security?

"Too much," replied 66 percent of the Americans.

"About the right amount," said most of the Europeans, with the breakdown as follows: West Germans, 61 percent; Britons, 33 percent; Norwegians, 57 percent; Dutch, 47 percent; and Italians, 40 percent.

Most Spaniards agreed that the U.S. role was disproportionate. More than one-third of the French had no opinion, but leftists said that the United States was doing too much.

Is Western Europe shouldering its fair share of the burden of Western security?

"Not enough," replied 68 percent of the Americans.

Most Europeans replied "about the right amount." In West Germany, this represented 59 percent, in Norway 58 percent, and in the Netherlands 51 percent. A pair of European countries agreed with the U.S. view of urging Europe to do more for the alliance; they were France (36 percent) and Britain (42 percent).

In Spain, 38 percent said Western Europe was doing too much for Western defense.

How would you describe the U.S. role on behalf of Western interests?

West Germans had the most positive reaction; they led all countries in describing it as "essential" (46 percent), followed by Norway, the Netherlands and Italy.

In most countries, the second most frequently used description of U.S. policy was "interfering." In the Netherlands, 30 percent used this term, in France 22 percent, followed by Italy, Britain and Norway — and even the United States.

The preferred term of Americans for U.S. policy in Europe was "inconsistent." More than a quarter of the Americans used this term, making them more critical of U.S. policy in this respect than Europeans.

How would you describe the European role on behalf of Western interests?

Americans were the most critical: 24 percent labeled European behavior "inconsistent" and "insufficient."

The Britons, French, Italians and Spanish agreed that the European role was "insufficient."

West Germans, the Dutch and Norwegians deemed Europe's role to be "essential," while only 9 percent of the Americans thought so.

QUESTION: Which of the following are most important to Western security?

The table shows national averages and breakdown of percentages of people at each political party, who listed each item. Multiple answers were possible so the total of percentages may exceed 100.

	24	25	22	16	19	21	22	13
Conservatives	30	33	19	18	23	23	28	8
Labour Party	21	21	22	12	16	19	17	17
Liberal-SDP Alliance	25	20	23	16	19	24	22	10

	18	25	27	42	15	37	21	15
Communists	17	14	33	32	25	51	14	10
Socialists	19	21	32	44	16	40	19	13
Green Party	19	34	21	46	13	29	29	12
Neo-Gaullists	17	41	21	46	15	29	28	13

	15	27	16	30	16	23	29	10
Communists	11	18	16	33	29	25	25	6
Socialists	19	19	19	41	26	26	27	5
Christian parties	21	48	19	43	14	30	48	2
Christian Democrats	17	38	17	23	9	19	24	11

	23	21	17	20	22	49	10	7
Christian Democrats	28	28	11	20	23	42	10	6
Labour Party	18	13	22	20	25	53	6	8
Liberals	36	30	11	20	18	44	16	2
Democrats 66	29	20	17	23	24	46	16	5

	28	24	19	14	28	34	5	6
Labour	24	25	17	16	33	29	4	7
Progress	51	30	22	8	14	27	4	2
Conservative	36	28	16	14	25	35	6	2
Christian Democrat	19	37	14	17	14	27	1	6
Left Socialist	23	6	43	5	25	59	1	—

	7	12	22	44	12	21	16	19
Left, extreme left	11	8	27	43	20	28	12	18
Center left	7	15	28	48	17	23	17	13
Center	8	17	22	47	10	17	17	20
Center right	2	18	23	53	14	21	16	7
Right, extreme right	12	24	22	38	5	21	25	18

	21	36	25	20	25	21	24	13
Republican	23	37	23	22	27	19	22	8
Democrat	20	34	26	20	25	23	24	14
Independent	22	41	27	19	25	23	25	10

	37	53	21	35	33	36	26	2
Christian Democrat - Christian Socialist	45	62	17	41	29	35	29	1
Social Democrats	34	52	26	29	36	29	26	3
Free Democrats	39	40	32	38	27	43	18	—

* These percentages are to be interpreted with caution because the samples are small.

Americans Hold a More Homogeneous View

PARIS — Revealing patterns of national response emerged from the poll.

U.S. public opinion also appears to be unique in its homogeneity. In breaking down replies by sex, occupation and political party, there were few wide disparities, suggesting that Americans tend to form a cohesive body of opinion.

By contrast, European views vary sharply with professional category and, above all, party affiliation.

In the United States, the only significant variations show up when answers are broken down by age group. Americans aged 25 to 34, for example, emerge as more liberal than older or younger groups. They are less worried about crime or excessive government spending than their elders, but they worry more about the threat of war and about Soviet and U.S. military policies.

In general, however, the poll disclosed a discernible "American opinion" overriding all affiliations and categories.

European opinion, on the other hand, polarizes strongly by political party and by social category, which often overlap.

Although not uncritical, European leftist groups take a more tolerant view of the Soviet Union than other political groups do. In France, for example, the Soviet

military buildup worries 30 percent of neo-Gaullists, 24 percent of Gaullists, 18 percent of Socialists and 13 percent of Communists.

Conversely, U.S.-European cooperation is sought by 41 percent of neo-Gaullists, 34 percent of Gaullists, 21 percent of Socialists and 14 percent of Communists.

Similar left-right contrasts emerged in Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway. In Britain, a third of Conservatives worry about the extension of Soviet influence compared to 9 percent of Laborites.

Characteristically, in West Germany, the poll indicated that 62 percent of the Christian Democrats favored cooperation with the United States, compared with 52 percent of Social Democrats. A third of the Socialists worried about "U.S. aggressive policies," compared with a fifth of Christian Democrats.

Nearly half of West Germany's Christian Democrats seek military balance with the Soviet Union, compared with one-third of the Socialists. The Free Democrats, which grouped other small parties, spoke out against both superpowers.

By contrast, in the United States, party affiliation did not significantly change views on East-West questions. The Soviet military buildup was the leading

source of international tension for all political groups: 30 percent of Republicans, 27 percent of Democrats and 27 percent of independents.

Another example of left-right cleavage in Europe arose over arms control, which is generally more favorably viewed on the left by significant margins.

The exceptions were West Germany, where small parties showed the strongest preference and Socialists reacted slightly negatively because they were skeptical about the realistic prospects for disarmament.

Britain showed a similar pattern of skepticism about arms control on the left. The reactions of Americans varied little by party.

The issue over which Socialists usually broke ranks with Communists was the support by Socialists for greater European unity.

The level of concern about security issues varied widely from country to country, as shown positively in the frequency of responses and negatively in the number of "don't knows."

West Germans, rated in this way, are much more concerned than any other nationality, perhaps because of their country's vulnerable situation.

More than one-third of West Germans worry about international tensions stemming from the Soviet military buildup, lack of Euro-

pean unity and U.S. military growth. No other nation listed such a high percentage of respondents as a cause of concern to as much as one-third of its people.

Americans answered volubly. The United States was the only country where people were willing to answer a long questionnaire by telephone. But U.S. concerns — except for a feeling that Europe was not paying its way in defense — lacked the strong focus of West Germany on East-West tensions or France on the role of the dollar.

Overall, the least responsive were the French, and particularly French women, who consistently led all countries in rates of "no opinion." Pollsters said that French opinion has traditionally shown a low interest in foreign affairs.

Throughout the poll, there were noteworthy similarities between the replies from France and Spain and to a lesser degree Italy. This pattern suggests a community of interests and views among southern European countries.

The United States and West Germany, despite their highly publicized recent political differences and a greater degree of disenchantment among better educated, professional-class West Germans, corresponded strikingly in consistently stressing the need for Western cooperation on security issues.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

U.S. Aide Offers Alternative to Social Security

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a book published last week, a White House policy adviser says the Social Security system should be dismantled and replaced by compulsory private insurance and individually held bank retirement plans.

The author, Peter J. Ferrara, is an adviser in the Office of Policy Development. He argues that channeling the money into the private economy through insurance and the plans, known as Individual Retirement Accounts, would help stimulate investment and economic growth.

By enlarging the economy in that fashion, he says, an individual's income at retirement age would be far larger than the amount one can now expect from Social Security.

The White House was quick to state that the views expressed in

the book do not represent White House policy, and that the book, based on an earlier one Mr. Ferrara wrote two years ago, was in preparation when he joined the White House staff.

Kevin Hopkins, a spokesman for the Office of Policy Development, said that before Mr. Ferrara joined that office as a senior policy adviser, he worked as a special policy assistant at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Ferrara played a major role in drafting one of the president's enterprise zone proposals to help revive impoverished and minority neighborhoods, Mr. Hopkins added. He declined to arrange an interview with Mr. Ferrara.

Mr. Ferrara's views were first expressed in a book, "Social Security: The Inherent Contradiction," published by the Cato Institute. The Heritage Foundation published a shorter version on Sept. 10 called "Social Security Reform."

Another presentation of the author's views is contained in the book published by Cato last week, called "Social Security: Averting the Crisis."

The key to Mr. Ferrara's system is the assumption that it would stimulate the economy so much that people would retire with more money from the Individual Retirement Accounts than they could have gotten from Social Security.

Calculations of this type, however, have been challenged by economists on grounds that too high a real rate of interest is assumed, that there is no assurance that an individual will choose the right stocks, and that the market as a whole might end up failing to keep up with inflation, as has been the case over the past 10 years.

In the book, Mr. Ferrara argues that the current Social Security system of payroll deductions robs the economy of needed investments.

Mr. Ferrara proposes that the formula for calculating the initial benefits of persons ready to retire be changed eventually to reduce the amount they would receive.

He also suggests that such Social Security programs as benefits for dependents and payment of increased benefits to low-income recipients eventually be removed and handled through welfare programs.

His basic proposal, however, is that Social Security be phased out and that younger workers be required to set aside a portion of their income, perhaps equivalent to what they would otherwise pay in Social Security taxes, to buy insurance, stocks, bonds and Individual Retirement Accounts. The insurance protection and retirement savings would be substitutes for Social Security retirement, survivor, disability and Medicare benefits.

Many Cambodian Refugees Leaving Thailand

Inspired by Sihanouk and Bored With Camp Life, They Head Home

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — At a bamboo temple in a Cambodian refugee camp north of here, a man in his 50s waited with six other members of his family to be taken by Thai soldiers to a village on the Cambodian side of the border.

The refugees, who had been in the camp, Khao I Dang, since 1979, had decided to follow the example of many other refugees and move from Khao I Dang across the border to a Cambodian village near Samrong.

He had decided on the step after hearing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian ruler, speak movingly, in a visit to Khao I Dang in July, of reclaiming Cambodia from Vietnamese domination. The man seemed happy to be going back to his own country.

The village the refugee was headed for, a cluster of settlements named called O'Smach, is now known as Sihanoukville, and it is the headquarters of an insurgent army, known as the National Army, that is loyal to the prince. While he was head of state from 1960 to 1970, the prince had given the name Sihanoukville to the nation's main seaport, since then renamed Kompong Som.

A monk at the temple provided a favorable picture of conditions at

the new Sihanoukville, saying he had been there several times, accompanying elderly refugees. He said it was easy to grow rice there, that corn, pumpkins, eggplants and bananas were also being planted and that new houses were being built.

But a Cambodian encountered outside the temple said he had heard it was difficult to grow rice at Sihanoukville. Yes, he said, as many as 15,000 people had decided to go to O'Smach after Prince Sihanouk's visit. But their numbers are now trailing off, he added, and thousands have changed their minds.

The Cambodian said that about 6,000 refugees had made the trip from Khao I Dang to Sihanoukville, where about 14,000 people are now said to live. He said that those who had left Khao I Dang had done so because they had grown sick of the camp's restrictions, tedium, quarrels and confinement.

He also said he had heard that at Sihanoukville the new settlers were prohibited from cutting down big trees, which help conceal the village from Vietnamese spotter planes. Worst of all, he said, the village has been hit even during the rainy season by 130 Vietnamese

thousands of anti-Vietnamese troops.

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, said in Paris recently that he did not expect that Vietnam would launch an offensive in the dry season. But, he said, no one could know what Vietnam's enemies would do.

Such fears have grown as the dry season has approached. By next month, and certainly by December, the firm roads that favor tanks, trucks and heavy artillery are expected to allow the Vietnamese to stage attacks, as they did last year, on positions held by

thousands of anti-Vietnamese troops.

Despite the denial by the Mr. Thach, Thai and American intelligence sources say they believe the Vietnamese are planning a dry season offensive.

The informants say the Vietnamese have added new T-54 tanks, 130mm artillery pieces and a light, advanced model of the AK-47 assault rifle to their stock of arms in Cambodia. The Vietnamese also reportedly did not withdraw troops, as they announced they would last summer, but are merely said to have retired some units and sent in fresh ones.

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AMERICAN FASHION

Competition Makes Fashion An Increasingly Small World

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — As publisher of Women's Wear Daily, John B. Fairchild has been very much at the center of the fashion scene. Once a dull, strictly trade publication, WWD has become much more than a tool for the keenly fashion-oriented Fairchild to rev up excitement in the lives of merchants, designers, manufacturers and fashion plates, who all read him avidly.

Day in, day out, WWD delivers the serious news as well as the crazy stuff that surrounds the fashion world. A master at the backstage power game, Fairchild stays away from the parties and fashion events WWD faithfully reviews. In a rare interview in his New York office, he gave his opinion about fashion in general and American fashion and its place in the world.

The first mistake, Fairchild thinks, is to approach fashion country by country. "Fashion is all one," he said. "We don't look at it as coming from Italy or from Paris or from the States. We look at it in terms of designers. There's probably 10 designers in the world who give us news, excitement, 10 people whom we look to and watch very, very carefully. The trends are all coming closer and closer together. It's become a very, very small world. What Perry Ellis does in New York could be done in Paris or Italy at the same time. And they all watch each other like hawks."

But is that good or bad?

The answer is that it is neutralizing fashion "so that it becomes sometimes quite boring."

"For example, some designers are making clothes that I would classify as bodycovers — just clothes and they are of no interest. All the exotic, all the raciness, all the femininity is going out of some of these clothes. Yet they're the big sellers."

Asked why, Fairchild said: "Well, because I think people are interested in fashion but they'd rather go to something they're sure of. People are not sure of the taste. Part of the problem is that we are in very difficult times, people are not spending money just to buy a whim. They have to be very, very careful. The designers are responding to the needs of the public and are being very cautious. I think that, too, is end-

ing in boredom. But watch out, we're going to get some radical things again, some life from Paris."

He said Paris still has "the daring quality."

"I'm talking of somebody like Saint Laurent, even Ungaro and even somebody whose clothes I used not to like very much, Thierry Mugler. All have daring quality, and this is still very important to fashion. I think that St. Laurent was very, very daring to do the collection he did. Sheer luxury, and it's a complete change in fashion because it brings back the shape. Certainly an extravagance that no other designer could afford to dare to do. It's true of Valentino, too; he dares to do things that are different, luxury for the sake of luxury. I think fashion always has to have an element of that."

Although business is very tough in the United States, Fairchild said, designers who are doing things out of the mainstream seem to be doing well. "Although the middle of the road market has collapsed by 25 percent, designers' clothes are up by 5 percent or 10 percent," he said. "But then, designers clothes are relatively more expensive. So I think what's happened is that the expensive clothes have held up fairly well because people with money have not been hit by that so-called depression. I'd say that here Perry Ellis is doing well. Norma Kamali is doing very, very well and she is certainly out of the mainstream. Otherwise, she is one of the world's most important designers today. Now, there's an example where an American is influencing the Europeans."

Asked when the trend changed and when did American designers become conscious that they had something to offer, Fairchild answered: "I think Americans have always had confidence but things turned around in the 60s, when everybody was looking into that idea of youth, everybody wanted to be young. When it comes to youth, you must admit that Americans have cornered the market and American fashion is definitely younger than European fashion."

However, Fairchild does not see Americans influencing Europeans in terms of basic trends. "It's more the spirit of American clothes, a certain practical-

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THE AMERICAN LOOK

A sample of American design in recent years: from left, an asymmetrical snap trench coat from Bill Blass, sportswear for men from Ralph Lauren, a dress by Perry Ellis and Calvin Klein's simple dress in pale suede.

On New York's Seventh Avenue, the Traffic Jams Are Vertical

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — Almost as soon as they are off the runway, the mannequins have shed the glittery evening outfits of the show's finale, slipped into their raincoats and jeans and are ready to leap into the first elevator that stops on the floor.

Right on their heels are the knowledgeable store-buyers and press people who know that a minute too late and they will be caught in such a wild crush it will take them half an hour to get out of the building.

The traffic jams on Seventh Avenue are vertical. Not that it is easy to hail cabs or go across town. But the biggest crushes are in the elevators. With fashion showings in season — and there are many seasons — scheduled every hour on the hour, starting at 9 A.M. and continuing through 5 P.M. or 6 P.M., a form of gridlock sets in as the audience of several hundred tries to move one floor up or down.

Once it was possible to use the staircases, but now, with security measures in force, the stairwells are usually locked. Thefts of merchandise and even attacks on individuals are not unknown. Bathrooms are invariably locked.

Every fashion show regular has devised ways to beat the system, such as taking an elevator that is going up when the next showing is a few floors down. And everyone has stories about missing an important showing because the rooms were so crowded the elevator refused to stop at that floor.

All this occurs because, despite the thousands of companies who crowd New York's garment district, everyone wants to be located in one of two buildings with the most prestigious addresses, either 550 Seventh Avenue, near 40th Street, or 530 Seventh Avenue, one block to the south at 39th Street.

There are a few acceptable outposts: Perry Ellis has established his showroom one block north and across the street at 575 Seventh Avenue; Calvin Klein and Anne Klein occupy lots at 205 West 39th Street, around the corner from 550, and Mary MacFadden on 35th Street, near Eighth Avenue.

But most of the best known names in American fashion are in the two high-rise buildings. A sampling: at 550, Pauline Trigère, Ralph Lauren, Geoffrey Beene, Bill Blass, Ralph Lauren, Oscar de la Renta, Giorgio Sant'Angelo. Holding forth at 530 are Mollie Parnis, Adele Simpson, Kasper, Albert Nipon,

Adri, Vera Maxwell, among many others. Should one company vacate its premises, a hopeful is ready to take its place.

The garment district was once more diffuse, running from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, from 35th Street to 40th Street. Snobbery and convenience mingled to give the two Seventh Avenue buildings their present desirability. Everybody wanted to be in the same building as the successful companies. The late Norma Norrell made 550 chic. In turn, this made it convenient for store buyers, who could place a whole season's orders without stepping out the door of the building, or simply by going one block down the street.

The garment district has always been an integral part of New York City, starting as small tailoring establishments on the lower East Side, where the Jewish and Italian immigrants settled before the turn of the century. As the city moved north, so did the fashion manufacturers who needed more space as their businesses grew. Lower Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue were stopping off points before the manufacturers arrived on the West Side in the 1930s, where they have remained since.

By the beginning of World War II, when U.S. fashion came into its own, the garment district was bounded on the south by the fur manufacturers and on the north by Times Square. There have, of course, been changes in recent decades. The workrooms are no longer staffed mainly by Jews and Italians. Hispanics, Orientals and blacks are now almost as prominent.

While the showrooms, design studios and shipping rooms are located on Seventh Avenue, the actual sewing takes place in lofts on the side streets or in factories as distant as Hong Kong. The designers are no longer anonymous employees who spend their time jumping styles made in Europe, or offered by the competitor down the hall. Most of them strive for originality, own their companies and have their names on the door of their salons as well as on the labels of their clothes.

To accommodate the crowds of 1,000 or more who come to the major New York showings in April for clothes for the fall and winter season and, to a lesser extent, in October for spring, the major manufactur-

(Continued on Page 12S)

Fashion Celebrities Share a Variety of Interests and Lifestyles

WHEN interviewed last April, Ralph Lauren, who already sells in Europe, at Browns in London, was about to sign with an Italian firm to distribute in Europe. He said then: "I think we'll start in about six months. That would include mostly menswear, and later womenswear and children."

The day he was photographed Lauren was wearing overalls — "usual for me, I'm always in jeans" — and a blue polo shirt. (Photographs second page.)

"In Europe, they know me as the cowboy who does that prairie look, which is all right, but I make a tweedy, English look, which is more sophisticated," Lauren is also interested in home furnishings, which will be very Americana in spirit. In September he introduced a log cabin, furnished with the appropriate artifacts, at Bloomingdale's exhibition on "America the Beautiful."

Nothing unsophisticated about Lauren's business figures: "This year we'll do between \$250 and \$300 million in licensing, plus \$95 million with our Polo line. I expect to make \$100 million from home furnishings in the next few years."

Lauren, who won eight Coty fashion awards, owns a ranch in Montana and just bought his own jet plane, but he insists he lives as quietly as he can, runs every morning and spends as much time as he can

with his family — he has three children — and friends.

Perry Ellis started with a master's degree in retailing, went on to become a sportswear buyer for a store in Richmond, Virginia, and has had his own house for only four years. Known for his so-called Slouch Look, he has made his mark with clothes that do not look designed but like they have just been put together. He describes his style as casual. His menswear, started a year ago, is also proving a phenomenal success.

Not a trendy, he does not go with the fashion flock. Ellis has a secluded house on Fire Island, New York. He also lives in New York, on the once unfashionable and now ultrafashionable West Side, where he has just bought a house.

Calvin Klein, who once said, "It's easier to get to the top than to stay there," should have no problems. His company is close to the \$1-billion mark. Not bad for a man who started as a \$75-a-week coat designer.

Born in the Bronx, Klein knew very fast he wanted his own business. He got help from a friend, Barry Schwartz, who lent him \$2,000 so he could prepare his first collection. Schwartz, of whom Klein says, "The reason of my success has to be Barry," is now the firm's business manager.

A favorite of Jacqueline Onassis, Liv Ullmann, Pat Buckley and Lauren Hutton, Klein is known for elegant, simplified sportswear in beautiful fabrics and subtle colors. But things are changing. With his new collection, to be shown next Friday, Klein is going into a more refined, couture, European look, which is not surprising, considering he just hired Martina Schiano, who long represented Yves Saint Laurent in New York.

Klein has the physique of a movie star and seriously works at it. He has two gyms, including a \$60,000 one right in his workrooms. He lives lavishly, drives a Rolls-Royce and has houses in Connecticut, Fire Island, Key West, Fla., plus a new penthouse on Central Park West, which he designed himself.

Oscar de la Renta, who was born in Santo Domingo, the youngest of seven children, first wanted to be a painter in Madrid, then learned the fashion trade in Paris, with two giants of the old-time couture, both Spanish, Cristóbal Balenciaga and Antonio del Castillo. Of the latter, de la Renta said, "He loved me because I spoke Spanish."

De la Renta came to New York in 1962 where he first started working for Elizabeth Arden, then opened his own business in 1965, which has now blo-

somed into menswear, shoes, furs, sheets, umbrellas, eyeglasses and lately a very good perfume. De la Renta delivers opulent clothes with instant glamour but "my clothes are not as expensive as they look," he says.

De la Renta is married to a Frenchwoman, Françoise, a former Vogue editor, who has done a lot to build a chic halo around him. Their house in Connecticut, and their fin-de-siècle apartment in Manhattan, as well as their chic soirées, where they entertain everybody who is anybody in the arts, letters and politics, are often full of his clients, such as Nancy Kissinger, Lee Radziwill and Marjorie Agnell.

Halston, tall and handsome and always dressed in turtle-neck black sweaters, came from the Middle West and started as a hat designer for Bergdorf Goodman. By the end of the 1960s, as the hats business was waning, Roy Halston Frowick tried launching his own collection at Bergdorf. In the hope of capturing a niche between couture and ready-to-wear.

Soon after, he opened his own business and in a new shop on 68th Street showed his first collection. His first client was Mrs. William (Babe) Paley, and his second Mrs. Charles (Jane) Engelhard, both pillars of the best-dressed list.

(Continued on Page 10S)



RALPH LAUREN's prairie look for young Americans.

TOM WOLFE

Enough of the Kite Look and the Wino Look... What About Fit?

NEW YORK — I don't want the presses or the Compugraphic machines or the puff-puff winds or air kisses or whatever it is that prompts the fashion press to come to any wrenching halt over this — but I have a prediction.

Within two years all the major fashion houses, for women and men, will be making and promoting clothes that fit. You (or yoo-hoo care about these things) will be hearing about fit and worrying about the close-fitted look until your armholes wrinkle at the mention of the term.

By "fit" I am not talking about the current pathetic gesture of occasionally slipping in dresses or jackets at the waist. I am talking about clothes that actually fit.

"What on earth is the man talking about?" one may be saying. For today there are grown women and men who were born too late to have even the faintest recollection of the days when all clothes, for people much over the age of 10, were expected to fit.

"Fit" was the word used for that aspect of a dress or jacket, for example, that caused it to look as if it had been made for the person wearing it. An odd notion, you may think. Nevertheless, that is the way it used to be.

I can remember visiting the House of Dior in medieval times — 1964, it was — when that firm still made its living selling close-fitting clothes one by one to wom-

en with wealthy husbands. When the models came down the famous runway at Dior, there were actually women in the room who intended to buy the outfits they modeled and not just fashion writers with beach boys in tow to escort them to expense-account restaurants or la Comtesse Muffat's cocktail party for Kenzo.

A single dress or outfit might cost \$2,000, \$4,000 or a great deal more. Even a miserable \$2,000 was a lot of money in 1964. Much of the high cost was due to the unseen inner construction of the garments, the linings, padding, and innumerable darts. All of this superstructure was devoted to fitting not only the waist — the easiest mark of all — but the entire thoracic cage, the back, the bust, the armpits, arms, hips, the works.

The only vestige of a good fit known to women today is the fit of jeans or other pants over the mons pubis and the desire to achieve the look known as "cleaving the declivities."

Good fit was a casualty of the boom of the late 1960s and the arrival of funny money, super money, other people's money, leveraged positions, franchising and chain outlets.

Chain outlets! When the great fashion houses found they could mass-produce their garments and sell them for 50 percent of the custom-made price at chain outlets, that was the end of clothes that fit.

A chain outlet is a store or space in a department

store on Madison Avenue, Rodeo Drive or some other American street where women with a limit of more than \$500 on their credit cards roam. The store is staffed with impudent young women with grumpy looks arching their nostrils. The Americans naturally conclude that they are French.

But this business of fit presented a nasty problem. There was no way one could make an outrageous profit in America, with or without salesgirls of Parisian repulsiveness, if the clothes were expected to fit.

It was at that point, about 15 years ago, that the fashion houses, with true team spirit, all decided to explain to men and women of America — and the world, if that would help convince the Americans — that the look of today was clothes that did not fit. Clothes that looked as if they had never even been introduced to the wearer were even better.

The don't-fit look has taken two main forms. One is the kite look; the other, the wino look. In the kite look the woman (or man) looks like a Japanese kite with legs. A recent example, still very much alive, is the big-shoulder style. If you can extend the shoulders of a woman's dress or jacket six to eight inches beyond her deltoids and make her like it, "fit" is superseded once and for all by "hang." Her outfit may look like the scenery for a resort community opera group's produc-

tion of Aida, but in any event no one is going to bring up so negligible a point as fit.

The wino look is referred to in the fashion press by the euphemism, "the layered look." The wino look is based on the look of winos on West 41st Street in New York who may be seen at any hour of the day or night sitting on stoops or on the sidewalk swabbing the lesions on their ankles with paper towels they take from the men's rooms in the subway. The first layer they wear is the remnants of a pond-green hospital nightshirt of the open-back sort known as angel wings, and this is surmounted by an aluminum wash'n'wear jacket with the sleeves ripped off, over the top of which is a red-and-black Hudson Bay plaid shirt, over the top of which is a mustard-thick strap undershirt, all of which is tucked into a pair of hospital-issue olive drab baggy, loose-seat ward pants with a rope tied about the waist. The wino's swollen feet are stuffed into a pair of half-way house-issue bulb-toe bluchers and light white socks rolled down to expose the oozing ankles. Topping off the entire ensemble is a cape, gathered at the neck by a bootstrapping, made of 10 to 20 layers of clear polyethylene dry cleaning bags. For the layered drycleaning bags, substitute the down-filled overcoat but leave the rest as is, which makes a woman look like an enormous hand grenade and there you have one of the most fashionable looks of the past five years.

The problem lately, has been that women and men have discovered that they can achieve the wino look or the kite look without the help of Giorgio Armani or Claude Montana. It is not that they can approximate the look of the great fashion houses — they can duplicate it. Any American man or woman today is capable of looking like a clown or a neurtasthenic sloven without any help from abroad.

Naturally the industry is becoming desperate. Women's Wear Daily has already started a campaign against the PJs, as they call them, "the plain Janes." They take pictures of women who go out on the streets of New York in cheap, shapeless, slovenly clothes — the Look of today, born in Paris — and publish them as evidence of abominable taste.

What this means is that don't-fit has boomeranged in the worst possible way. There can be no pullback position now. The industry cannot promote half-way-fit and expect anyone to understand. That is what the current nipped-waist business attempts and fails at. The only solution will be that dread beast from the past, with all of its horrifying profit-eating potential: fit.

Within the next two years you may actually see people on the streets of New York and Paris who appear to be ladies and gentlemen. Ladies and gentlemen are people who — oh, I haven't got time.

CONSTRUCTION IN THE ARAB WORLD

U.S. Corps of Engineers: A Unique Role in Saudi Arabia

THE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has played a unique role for Saudi Arabia. Since the early 1950s it has acted as an agency of the Saudi Arabian government, responsible for the management of a vast multibillion-dollar construction program. The corps is also engaged on considerable programs in Jordan, Oman and Egypt.

Within the next three years in Saudi Arabia alone the corps expects to award nearly \$6 billion worth of construction and construction-related contracts. On a smaller scale, it will have a hand in awards of contracts worth between \$200 million and \$300 million in Oman — in this case for facilities to serve U.S. forces in time of need: \$37 million for construction of facilities for Jordanian armed services, and as much as \$500 mil-

lion for work — also to back possible U.S. forces — in Egypt.

If Saudi-funded work is not further extended, however, the end of this decade will also see the end of a remarkable 40-year career in Saudi Arabia for the corps. Its role began there in 1951 with the design and construction of an award-winning international airport — at Dhahran — and will have included completion of naval, air and ground military bases, complete cities, and training facilities and other support projects.

Over the same period the corps has trained several generations of local technicians and managers in many engineering techniques, including investigation, planning, design and construction and in management skills such as handling purchase, storage and use of

enormous quantities of materials and supplies, contract administration, maintenance and operation techniques.

Surprisingly, the corps has seldom awarded construction contracts to American companies. In fact, after the mid-1950s when American contractors secured something like 50 percent of all construction contracts awarded, the proportion gradually declined to virtually nothing by 1981 when contractors from Asia and some from Europe took over.

While the Saudi government has preferred U.S. designers and engineers for planning and project management, it has followed the U.S. Army Corps' traditional practice of awarding contracts to the lowest bidder. And as U.S. contractors — hampered by higher

costs, numerous restrictions imposed by their own government and difficulties of financing — have dropped out, others have moved in, some capitalizing on labor availability, aid from their own governments, far fewer scruples about boycotts and undoubted capability.

In Jordan, the corps is undertaking contracts estimated to cost some \$37 million (of which \$40 million will go toward construction of an armor rebuilding factory). In Oman there are U.S. corps-managed projects at four locations. The major one is at Masirah Island, off the west coast; others are at Thumrait in the south, Seeb, near Muscat, and Khasab on the Strait of Hormuz.

Facilities at the locations —

some of them now being designed — will cost between \$200 million and \$300 million. At Masirah Island, barracks and mess halls, fuel and ammunition storage, a supplemental power generator, desalting equipment and runway improvements to the existing air base are to be built.

At Seeb, work is under way to provide petroleum and ammunition storage, warehouse facilities and parking aprons and maintenance facilities — all scheduled for completion in 1984.

At Thumrait, with completion also set for 1984, the work involves runway improvements, petroleum and ammunition storage, billeting and maintenance facilities.

— ANTHONY DAVIS

Aga Khan Prize: A Bid for Quality, Sense of Islam

TO MANY PEOPLE sensitive to architectural change the oil boom of the 1970s brought to the Middle East a rash of ill-conceived buildings, mostly based on foreign ideas unrelated to local conditions and culture. In an attempt to counteract characterless transfers from the West and false imitations of an "Islamic past," the Aga Khan announced in 1976 his intention to offer an award to encourage architecture in the spirit of Islam.

He set up an international steering committee under his own chairmanship, and seminars have been held in different parts of the Islamic world, normally every six months, to explore local architectural conditions and extend the awareness of local architects and their patrons. The opening seminar was held in Paris in 1977 and later ones were held in Istanbul, Jakarta, Fez, Amman, Lahore, Beijing, Geneva and Dakar. Each examined a different theme, such as conservation, housing, symbolism in architecture and the Sahel-ian city.

The initial intention was to make up to five awards worth \$100,000 each, but experience showed that the single prize was worth such a high sum, and the \$500,000 allocated to the first prize-giving in 1980 was divided unequally between 15 winners, with three receiving more than the others.

Building activities were surveyed in all parts of the Islamic world and data collected on the architectural profession and education, the construction industries, self-help projects and conservation

programs. By no means the least important aspect of the operation was the body of research material provided by the losers as well as the winners.

Winners in 1980 included the National Museum in Doha, Qatar, "for restoring and creating a national museum out of a group of buildings that is intimately linked with Qatar's history and traditions, and for being first in the field in that particular area of the Islamic world," and a house in agamy, Egypt, for "an effort to combine modern technology and functional forms in the context of Islamic culture."

Work is already advanced on the choice of candidates, about 250, for the second Aga Khan Award for Architecture, to be announced later next year. The methods of reaching final decisions and of establishing the appropriate criteria are still very much in their formative stages. As the jury, which must be at least 50 percent Moslem, put their task in 1980, the winners represented not the ultimate in architectural excellence, but steps in a process of discovery, still an incomplete voyage toward many promising frontiers.

It is wrong, they felt, to talk about Islamic architecture, but rather to consider architecture for Moslems. Its future depends on meeting certain urgent needs, such as low-cost housing, and to keep social and economic needs, as well as design quality, constantly in focus. What at first appeared a dilemma proved to be an illusion. "What is really needed," they concluded, "is a redefinition of architectural excellence in a socio-economic context."

— GEOFFREY WESTON

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Yanbu and Jubail: Saudi Arabians Plan Twin Cities as Industrial Base

By Michael Frenchman

SPEARHEADING what amounts to the largest construction undertaking in the Arab world — if not in the world — is the Saudi Arabian project for the future cities of Yanbu and Jubail.

Hailed by planners as "development nuclei," the twin cities are seen as a means to create industrial expansion leading to a healthy added value export business based on the local natural resources — oil and gas.

During the current five-year plan (1980-85) Saudi Arabia is slated to spend around \$150 billion on construction projects.

Six years ago the Bechtel group, of San Francisco, and the Parsons Corporation, were awarded a 20-year contract by the Saudis to advise and manage the Yanbu and Jubail industrial complexes, which are on the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf respectively.

Jubail, once a small fishing village inhabited by a few dozen families, is a mass of gleaming storage tanks and pipes, with what will become residential accommodation for 370,000 workers and their families by the end of the century. Utility-works landscaping, two 4,000-worker construction camps, a 1,000-unit family housing camp, a 200-bed hospital, six-lane highways, a seven-mile-long jetty, and the first 1,700 permanent dwelling units are already under construction.

Already there are about 46,000 workers living in Jubail who are involved in the construction and engineering works out of a total of 297,000 in the construction industry as a whole in the country. Five years ago, according to figures just released by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the total number of construction workers was fewer than 80,000 as construction of the primary industry plants gets into full swing and the second phase starts.

Total financial commitment by the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu in the current 1982-83 budget year is said to be \$875 million, which is a little less than had been anticipated for the continued rate of expansion. Bechtel's subsidiary, Saudi Arabian Bechtel Co., which has the Olayan group as its local partner, currently has some \$5.8 billion in hand divided up among 300 contracts, the majority of which are held by local companies. The larger contracts have been deliberately broken down into smaller ones in order to encourage greater participation by local companies in accordance with the government's wishes.

Total costs of the complete complex are difficult to arrive at but according to reported statements from Bechtel, the principal 16 heavy industrial plants alone will cost at least \$15 billion to which must be added all infrastructure expenses plus financing of the gas-gathering and power generation. Some economists believe that if inflation is also taken into account the total costs may exceed five times that of the main processing plants.

All the plants are based on hydrocarbons, with the exception of an 800,000-ton-a-year steel plant that will be operated by the Saudi Iron and Steel Company. Eight of

the primary plants, including the steelworks, in the first phase are well advanced and the remainder will be under construction next year. Another dozen or so support industry plants allied to the construction works are also in operation.

The two hydrocarbon-based processing plants nearing completion are the 500,000-ton-a-year al-Jubail fertilizer company and the Saudi Methanol Company, which will have a capacity of 650,000 tons of chemical graded methanol. Both are due to start up next year. The other plants that will be producing urea, polyethylene and ethylene products are scheduled for a refinery completed in the same year by which time the 932-square-kilometer urban-industrial complex will be fully operational. And, if the schedules are kept, several hundred secondary and tertiary industries will also have been set in motion creating the world's largest industrial park and the Arabian peninsula's most modern city.

Yanbu, which is on a smaller scale on the other side of the peninsula, is the second major industrial city that will have a popula-

tion of 150,000 by the end of the century. There has been less emphasis in the planning on the urban elements and a concentration of effort on developing refinery capacity. It is hoped that this might in the longer term attract a spate of secondary downstream and related manufacturing industries.

A service port has already been completed and first shipments of LPG have already begun. By 1988, the industrial port will be able to export nearly 90 million tons of crude oil, 12 million tons of refined products, 10 million tons of NGL and 1.5 million tons of general cargo, making it one of Saudi Arabia's principal oil exporting terminals.

The port forms a vital terminus for oil production in the Eastern Province, which is being supplied by the 1,200-kilometer Petroline. The main port and terminal works have been carried out by the Dong Ah Construction Industrial Company from South Korea, which has more than \$2 billion of contracts in Saudi Arabia.

The Koreans are among the most active non-European or American companies in Saudi Arabia and hold some \$24 billion worth of construction business.



JEDDAH LEISURE CENTER — Architects Slater Hordnett and Partners designed this multipurpose sports center.

Conserving the Past

(Continued from Page 9S)

ventilate the pedestrian areas inside.

Easily the most imaginative piece of architectural conservation in the Arabian peninsula is the National Museum in Doha, which was opened in 1975 and could be the forerunner of other similar enterprises. From a ruinous group of old Qatari houses, including the old emir palace, in which the present emir grew up, the British firm of Michael Rice and Company planned and designed a sensitive complex, which brilliantly captures Qatar's sense of national identity.

Old photographs, the memories of older members of the emir's family and retainers were able to fill in gaps where physical evidence was lacking. The houses were returned to their original state and furnished in traditional style, and a delightful network of gardens and gravel paths was made around them but within the containing walls.

A modern building, which defers to the old and picks up some of their elements, contains more displays, including the country's fishing and pearling past. Land reclamation had pushed the sea away from the complex, and so an artificial lagoon was created for displaying traditional sailing vessels. No more complete record of life in eastern Arabia exists elsewhere.

Saudi Arabia's efforts to mobilize its vast resources have been ponderous. Apart from isolated mud-walled buildings like the Musmak Fort and the Marab Palace, the home of the country's founder Ibn Saud, which is to form the hub of a national museum also conceived by Michael Rice, Riyadh has nothing to preserve. Ten kilometers (6.2 miles) to the north, however, is the magnificent abandoned city of Dairiyah, sacked by the Ottomans in 1819 and earmarked for eventual restoration.

The Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums in Riyadh

is in charge of all such projects and spent five years charting the country's vastly scattered heritage, but until recently all conservation efforts in the Arabian peninsula have concentrated on individual buildings chosen in isolation for their architectural or historical importance. The shift in interest toward groups of buildings, significant not because of their individual quality but because they present a picture of the past as a group, was an idea that has blossomed in the West in the last two decades but has gained little ground in the Middle East.

Jeddah, however, is an exception thanks to the single-minded determination of its mayor, Sheikh Muhammad Said Farsi, an architect. Sheikh Farsi recognized the importance of the surviving old core of the city in what is known as the Al-Balad district and placed an embargo on demolition in the final 1.5 square kilometers. More than 4,000 people live and work there, but it is dilapidated and unfashionable as a residential area.

The district has a unique character arising from the random network of narrow streets and the variety of historical buildings. The Turkish and Egyptian styles date back to the 18th century and incorporate magnificent *rawashin*, carved and fretted wooden bay windows.

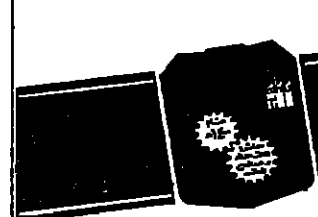
The city's architectural consultants, Robert Matthew, Johnson, Marshall and Partners, have estimated the cost of restoration at 1.6 billion riyals, but the mayor's problem is not so much raising finances as convincing the handful of rich families who own the old buildings that restoration is worthwhile. The cultural argument is surprisingly backed by a survey of the inhabitants, more than half of whom said they wanted to stay put and have their homes restored instead of moving to modern dwellings. Jeddah appears to be on the threshold of the biggest conservation step in the region.



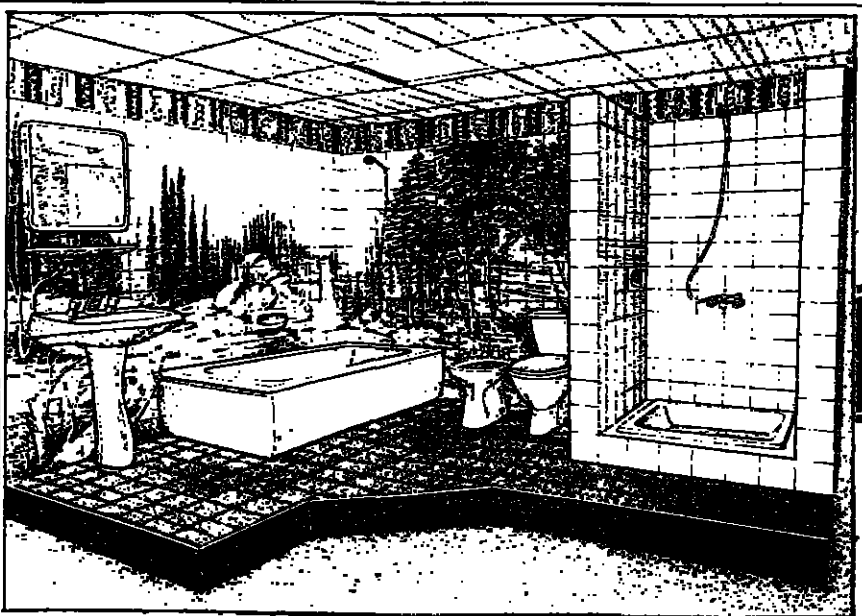
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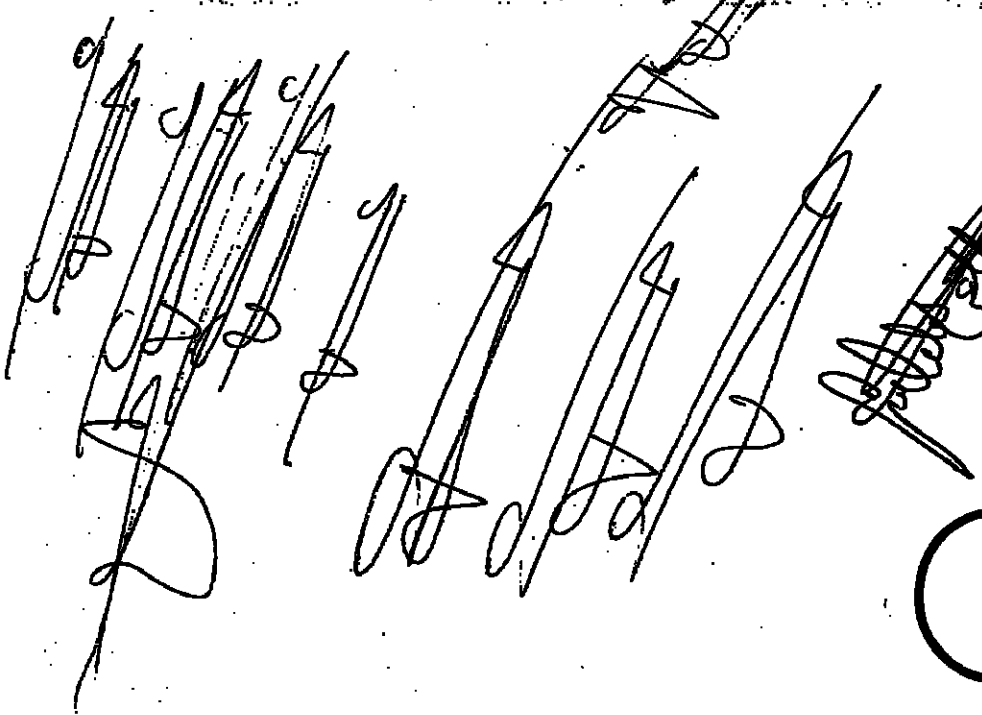
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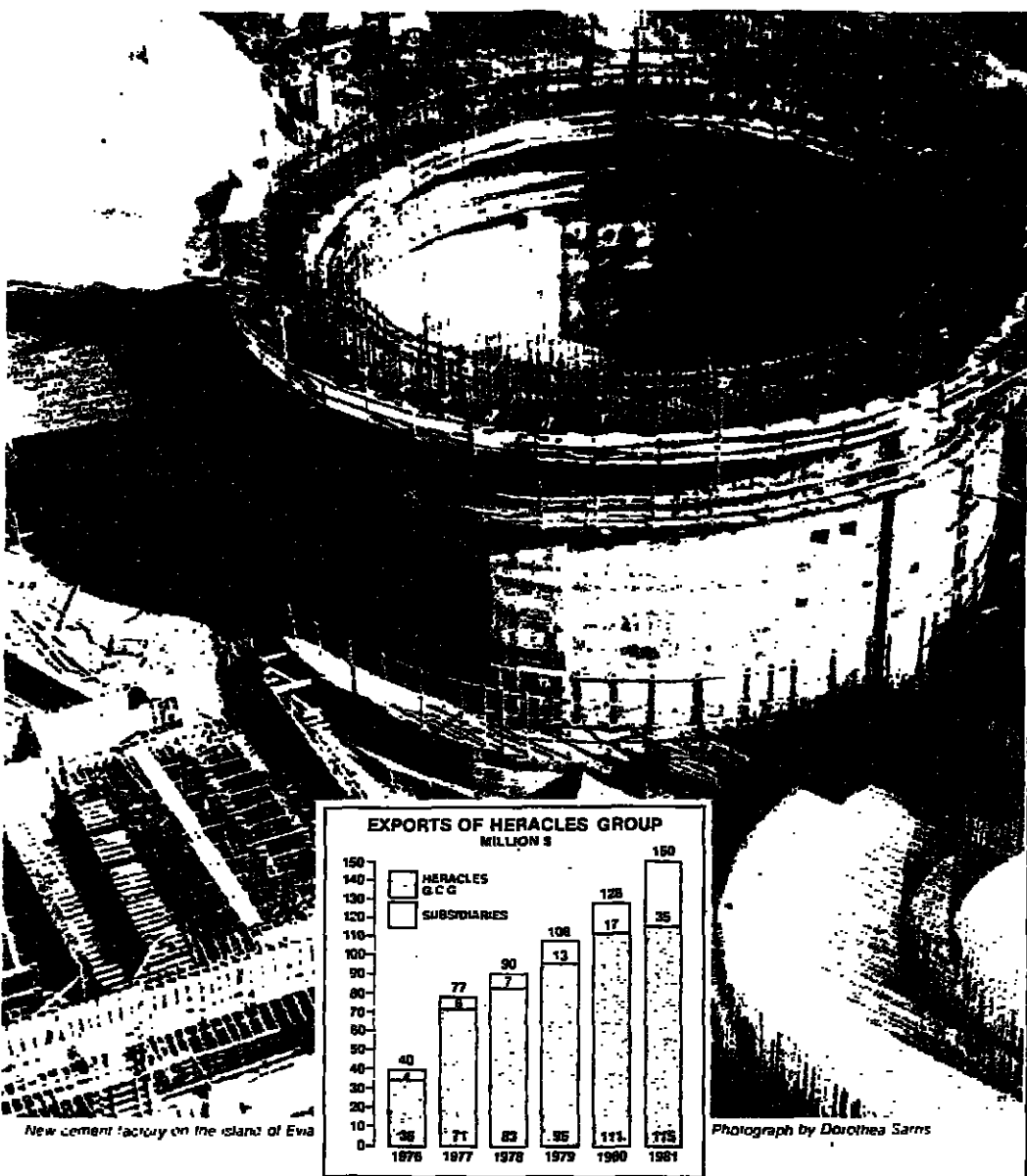
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CONSTRUCTION IN THE ARAB WORLD



QUEEN ALIA MAUSOLEUM — E.J.D. Mansfield, a senior partner of London's Halcrow Architectural Practice designed this mausoleum in the

memory of the late Queen Alia of Jordan. It was completed in 1980. Among its features is its facing of calacatta alpha marble from Carrara, Italy.

Amman Boom in Office, Hotel Buildings Recedes

By Sarah Seairight

THE POPULATION of Amman grew from 30,000 in 1948 to 1.2 million last year. Bazars, shopping centers and transport terminals now cover most of the city's ancient sites, but a few Iron Age forts on the nearby hills and Roman remains in the center indicate Amman's antiquity.

Its modern development is the result of war: a large influx of displaced Palestinians in 1948, another in 1967 and still more refugees from the Lebanese civil war after 1976.

The city's development has been hampered by its geography — a series of steep-sided hills converging on the town center, which has grown up since Roman times in a narrow valley. Waves of housing and office development cover the hills. Recent growth has been largely at the hands of the more affluent. The Gulf has offered Jordanians and Palestinians jobs and nearly \$1 billion is remitted each year. But roots in Jordan remain strong and every Gulf wage earner wants to build himself a home in Amman.

The last three years have also seen a boom in office and hotel building, which is now tapering off. Amman has more than enough.

The National Planning Council has called for an overall housing strategy, and a consultant should be chosen shortly for a year-long, countrywide study. Under the present five-year plan, which runs until 1985, the main emphasis is on low-cost housing.

Amman has its fair share of squatters. Three years ago the Urban Development Project was set up to look into the problem of housing them. It has two projects in hand, prepared by British consultants Halcrow Fox in partnership with a local associate, Jozzy and Partners.

One is to upgrade pockets of squatters in downtown Amman, affecting about 15,000 people, by supplying water and electricity, surfacing roads and alleys, and setting up social services such as clinics and schools. The inhabitants are to be given security of tenure. The government will buy the land from the present owners and resell it to the present occupants at prices determined by income surveys. Those whose homes are demolished to make way for services, about 10 percent, will be rehoused on the edge of the city in the other project.

This will develop new areas of low-cost housing. A single concrete room on a 100-square-meter (120-square-yard) plot leaves

the owner scope for enlargement when he needs it, a traditional approach to house building in this part of the world. The two projects, together worth \$60 million, are being financed 38 percent by the World Bank, and the rest by the semi-official Housing Bank.

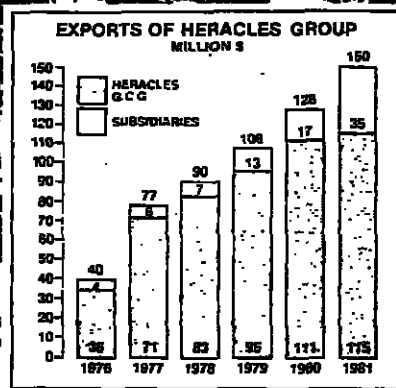
Movement from town to country is likely to continue. City growth is forecast at around 3.4 percent, sadly for the country as a whole, and low to middle-cost suburbs are being developed on the bare brown hills that surround the city. The Chinese are working on one such suburb for 40,000 at Abu Nusair, with a French-Lebanese consortium, Sojex. Consultancy bids have just been submitted for another mixed housing project, for 3,000 units, to house employees at the new Queen Alia airport, 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) south of Amman. The airport is expected to start functioning next year and the township should be ready by the end of the decade.

Offers for the Alia township had to be submitted by a local consultant in association with an international partner. This is usually the case. International companies find it politic as well as practical to have the local associate, while the latter, generally ef-

ficient and professional though he is recognized to be, finds the international partner may have more experience of advanced technology and design and new materials.

Materials are obtained from local suppliers because there are too many bureaucratic delays in importing them. Amman sits on much of the material, its limestone hills supplying most of the aggregate used in the city. Zoning is somewhat haphazard in the city but in those areas zoned for better housing, a certain amount of stone facing is stipulated according to the size of plot, and therefore the standard of house. This raises the cost of housing but also makes for a harmony that is rare in cities developing at Amman's pace. Facing stone comes mainly from the West Bank, as does most of the marble that can be used as an alternative.

Traffic is as much of a problem in Amman as in other large cities. Halcrow Fox has submitted an overall plan for roads and public transport and the National Planning Council has invited prequalification tenders for four traffic intersections. There are also plans for multistorey car parks, which are desperately needed to relieve congested streets.



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Building Materials: Local Involvement in Supplies Grows

RECESSION may be the key word in construction in most parts of the world, but the Middle East is still booming.

Roads, harbors, industrial plant and housing still have to be built. Nevertheless, the changing economic scene and the growing sophistication of clients have had their effects. Quality is now reckoned more important than quantity and speed, and more attention is

given to cost effectiveness. There is also more supervision at the planning stage. Local involvement has expanded, particularly in the field of supplies of materials and equipment. Nationalization of supplies, joint ventures, transfer of technology and, above all, the availability in the area of an ever-widening range of materials in general relieves the contractor of some previous headaches.

The continuing boom is most evident in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq. As a measure of Saudi construction, it is worth noting that cement consumption there is around 17 million metric tons (18.7 million short tons) a year, and, for example, a 3,000 cubic meter (3,900 cubic yard) building uses about a thousand metric tons. Iraq thrives paradoxically because of its war with Iran, thanks to the huge sums of money sent in aid by Gulf countries. Construction continues apace in the United Arab Emirates, especially Abu Dhabi, partly because of infrastructure projects, partly because there is still enough money in the kitty for prestige projects.

Of the materials used for the industry, cement is the most prominent and one of the best established industries in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia and the UAE plan to be self-sufficient by the mid-1980s. Other countries are constantly increasing production, many with West German or British equipment. Imported cement comes from Europe, India and the Kenyan cement works at Bamburi, often by way of floating silos, as at Aqaba in Jordan and near Muscat in Oman, which can offload either into bulk carriers or into bagging apparatus. None of the Gulf cement is sulphate-resistant, an essential for foundations in the area because of the high salt content of the soil, and specially treated cement still has to be imported, either ready for use or in aggregate form.

Ras al-Khaima, an emirate of the UAE, is hoping to corner the Gulf market for white cement, used for decorative finishes, with a plant to be completed in 1984 producing 300,000 tons a year. Only this relatively impoverished emirate has the right quality of

limestone. Local rock is also being used in Fujairah, another of the emirates, in two small plants producing rock wool and ceramics, mainly for the local and Omani markets.

Steel is imported in different stages of preparation, generally now by local suppliers, either nationalized, as in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya, or private, as in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Jordan. The source depends to some extent on which developed country, if any, dominates the consultancy market and writes out the specifications of a given contract.

Japanese steel has become more and more popular; there is plenty of it, it is cheap and the quality is good. U.S. steel is not much seen. British steel predominates in the UAE and Oman and also in specialized fields. A British company, H.H. Robertson, has done well exporting architectural steel to the Middle East. South Korea is also investigating the market.

Some of the Japanese steel is sold through joint ventures, as are many other construction materials. This is one of the results of nationalization, or "localization" control of the country's development. But it is not only politics that makes the joint venture attractive: customers are also glad to avoid import headaches by buying locally. The Japanese have set up several steel ventures, in particular in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, where they are manufacturing pipes from Japanese feedstock. The Danish firm of Høpman has a joint venture in Qatar to manufacture paint. Britain's ICI has a similar arrangement with a Jordanian company to manufacture emulsion and alkyl resins for the Middle East.

A different sort of example of foreign enterprise setting up with an eye to local acceptability is the French ceramics company Ceris, which establishes brick works in Egypt using sophisticated technology to make its products from desert clay instead of riverbed clay, which, since the High Dam was completed, is no longer being replenished by the annual Nile flood.

Vehicle assembly plants are another kind of joint venture, though generally for smaller units. The Middle East appetite for vehicles is as voracious as ever, and most

countries in the area have such plants. Fiat is building a plant with the Libyans near Tripoli to assemble 10,000 vehicles a year, mainly for domestic use. Fiat is also breaking into the Iraqi and Saudi markets, though not yet to the point of assembly plants.

In most parts of the area heavy transport vehicles are imported through private or government agencies. Sometimes, as in the Gulf, this is compulsory as a means of spreading the spin-off from oil wealth. Gone are the days when contractors imported their own vehicles and most are thankful to be free of the burden, which included the nightmarish business of providing certificates of origin for all spare parts.

Caterpillar of the United States is still way ahead for really large equipment, bulk movers especially, and has the best reputation for service and spare parts. Its nearest rival is the Japanese Komatsu, seen as better for smaller equipment, and the West German Deimler-Benz, which is strengthening its position in Iraq by setting up a training school for mechanics. A criticism of U.S. vehicles has been that they are sometimes too complicated for the inexperienced mechanic.

Exceptions to this general rule are made for specific projects. Mack Trucks Australia, for instance, has built two cab and chassis units for a particular road construction job in North Yemen, and there is a tender out for six heavy-load transport vehicles to haul petrochemical modules to the new Saudi port of Jubail.

There is still an awful lot of the Middle East that cannot yet be reached by road, let alone by any sort of bulk carrier, and roads play a large part in development plans. Iraq is particularly vulnerable, because of the war, most of its imports come by land and trucks have exacted a costly toll from roads and bridges. Special cement sometimes has to be imported for road construction, as well as bitumen, which is supplied through local agents, sometimes in joint ventures with oil majors. Supplies come from as far away as Singapore and Curaçao, though there are bitumen refineries in Jordan and Bahrain.

Transporting bitumen remains a

problem. Contractors who have been in a country a long time sometimes have their own bitumen heaters on site. Others, where the supply can be depended upon, plan their progress to fit in with the regular arrival of trucks, some of which may be insulated, others incorporating their own heaters. MEDP Corp. of Switzerland is among those building bodies for such trucks. Elsewhere, as with the military airfields in Oman, for instance, at Khassab in the Musandam Peninsula, the bitumen is transported in barrels by barge and has to be blended on site.

Over the last 10 years public and private clients in the Middle East have learned about quality the hard way. The reason Gulf sheikhs build themselves so many palaces, it is said, is because they reckon the lifetime of each is so short. Already in Abu Dhabi they are knocking down multistorey blocks with the greatest of ease, that are sometimes no more than five years old.

Land is more expensive now, and so are building costs. More research has been done into the climatic problems of the area, for steel and concrete especially. Corrosion along the flat salt marsh shores of the Gulf is some of the worst in the world. Thermal movement from expansion and retraction in the wide-ranging temperatures of the desert has led to modified specifications for steel and concrete. Local involvement is greater at all stages of a project and technicians from all over the world with an enormous variety of experience of a wide range of materials are working in local concerns. Everyone wants to sell to the Middle East.

Recession is as topical here as elsewhere. But its effects are more muted and many oil governments are relieved at the slower tempo of development, finding it easier in the present mood to assess the lasting value of a project. There is still plenty of scope for suppliers of materials and equipment, but they would be well advised to check the worthiness of projects on hand before too heavy a commitment. Always take a local representative with you and watch out for competitors.

— SARAH SEAIRIGHT

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INFRASTRUCTURAL WORK — In Sam'a, North Yemen, workers dig a trench for water pipes. The Arab world contin-

ues to be a source of construction contracts as its governments push to develop vital national infrastructures.

مكتبة الإسكندرية

France, Banks Settle Loan Terms

(Continued from Page 13)

ited to external debt and to debt held only by banks in this syndicate.

This is rather meaningless, as the government rarely borrows in its own name. Usually state agencies tap the market carrying the guarantee of the government. As a result, the bankers did win a concession of extending the cross-default to any external loan guaranteed by France and held by any bank in the syndicate.

Before the final showdown, France had agreed to reduce the number needed to declare this loan in default to 51 percent of the lenders from the two-thirds it had first proposed. In addition, France now has a seven-day grace period to be late in paying interest or principal before lenders can call for a vote of default. This was down from the 15 days initially sought.

The banks did not get the information memorandum they had been seeking detailing the financial situation of the government.

They are also not getting the pre-signing dinner that many consider traditional.

"After all," one banker said, "it's not every day that they raise \$4 billion."

"The French are handling this in an incredibly low-keyed way for such a prestigious operation," complained another, adding that "there's a certain amount of arrogance in not even having the minister of finance scheduled to attend the signing."

The Société Générale, which is organizing the ceremony, explains that a dinner was ruled out as unwieldy because of the large number of participants. The bank also notes that Michel Camdessus, director of the Treasury, will be the government's official representative.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors will attend if he is able to, but Société Générale says it did not want to commit him and then disappoint the lenders if he was suddenly unable to show up.

While the government itself paid half a point over the London interbank offered rate for its 10-year loan, which will be used to help defend the franc on the foreign exchange market, Snecma, the state-owned aviation company, slipped

in and out of the market with a small loan bearing a split margin of 3/4 point over Libor. Originally set at \$100 million, the loan was increased to \$120 million after \$170 million had been raised in syndication.

The loan is for eight years but can be extended to 10 if the lenders are willing. The low 3/4 point margin applies for the first 4 1/2 years. Snecma is paying a quarter-point commitment fee and a quarter-point management fee.

This was Snecma's first syndicated credit and its success was linked to bankers competing to win favor and business with the firm.

Elsewhere, Spain surprised bankers who had thought its borrowing for the year was completed by mandating Manufacturers Hanover Trust to syndicate a \$200-million loan. The eight-year deal will be priced entirely over the prime rate of U.S. banks. There will be a standard formula tying the margin to the rate for certificates of deposit, assuring both Spain and the lenders that if the prime rate gets stuck for political reasons a true money market rate will be used as the base rate.

Credit worries about Spain itself abated last week when IMF-owned Endesa informed bankers that it had transferred the money needed to pay the late interest payment on Aluminio Español's \$200-million loan. Failure by the subsidiary of the state holding company to honor its guarantee for Aluminio's debt had prompted lenders to threaten suit.

The Bank of Greece, using the state refinancing company Aspropigkos, will be tapping the domestic pound market for \$80 million by offering five-year sterling acceptances.

The Greek telecommunications company OTE will tap the Euro-dollar market for up to \$150 million later this year.

Italy's Ferrovie dello Stato is asking for terms needed to raise \$250 million.

From Canada, Hudson's Bay Co. is seeking \$100 million for five years, offering to pay 1 point over Libor.

The Ivory Coast, seeking \$150 million for eight years at 1 1/2 points over the London interbank offered

rate or 1 1/2 points over the prime rate, has been stuck since August with Bankers Trust and Mitsubishi Bank unable to draw other banks into the underwriting group. They are now asking banks to come into the deal for only \$10 million, down from the \$30-million commitments sought earlier.

Officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank participated at meetings in New York and London of potential participants, telling them that the Ivory Coast was on track in the second year of an IMF-supervised stabilization program and that both institutions had a favorable view of the credit.

IMF officials also gave bankers a pep talk on Yugoslavia and its efforts, now virtually completed, to raise \$200 million from North American and Japanese banks.

IMF officials report they are taking a more active role in "improving communications with commercial banks" and are participating in a "very informal" way to share factual information.

In the Far East, the Bank of Thailand is asking banks to lend it \$200 million for eight years at a margin set mostly at 3/4 point over Libor. The terms are extremely tight, but given the current interest in Asian loans, bankers do not rule out the possibility that Thailand will find lenders.

Chile's Codelco is sounding the market for terms on a \$300-million loan.

Argentina, Banks Near Accord

Argentina and its British bankers are close to an agreement to defer for 180 days from maturity the public sector debts that fell due while joint financial sanctions were in force. Reuters quoted banking sources as saying Friday in London.

At least one major British bank plans to sign the agreement here this week, they said. Accords are being finalized with each bank separately, following linked negotiations, they added.

IMF Said to Back Chile Loan

Jacques de Larosière, the IMF's managing director, supports Chile's application for a standby credit to reactivate its economy. Reuters quoted a Chilean Central Bank communiqué as saying Friday in Santiago.

The IMF has advised the Chilean Finance Ministry and the Central Bank about Mr. de Larosière's decision, the bank said.

Chile hopes to get about \$900 million from the fund under the standby credit and other IMF facilities. Formal approval by the fund's executive board is expected around mid-December.

Venezuela Refinancing Offers

Venezuela has received offers to refinance \$932 million in short-term foreign debt. Reuters quoted the public credit director, Erika de Sullivan, as saying Friday in Caracas.

The offers are the first results of Finance Minister Luis Ugueto's mission to the United States and Europe to seek refinancing of up to \$8.7 billion in short-term debt.

Mr. de Sullivan said a reply may be given sometime next week.

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September, 1982

Kuwait Prepared to Compromise On OPEC Output Quotas, Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Kuwait was prepared to accept "compromise proposals" at the next ministerial meeting of OPEC to ease differences on production quotas and prices. Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah was quoted as saying.

"We are ready to accept a compromise, even if some sacrifices are involved in the short run, provided these are just and enforced on all [OPEC members]," Sheikh al-Sabah told the newspaper Al-Wakeel on Saturday.

Kuwait, whose reserves of crude oil are officially put at 72 billion barrels, has had difficulty marketing its heavy crude oil due to the lower prices offered by other OPEC members for their higher-grade crudes.

Earlier this month, Kuwait joined the five other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council at a meeting in Oman to draft oil pricing and production policies.

U.S. Envoy Says He Regrets News Story on French Loan

(Continued from Page 13)

Reagan, said he initiated the exchange Saturday with the French government.

"Somehow or other, a reporting telegram, one of a series of them, confidential and classified documents, was put into the hands of 'The Wall Street Journal,'" he said. "This in itself is illegal and I am notifying the attorney general."

Secondly, the article was entirely misleading. I wanted to be sure that the French government was not damaged by this and I did state our regrets."

Efforts to reach officials of The Wall Street Journal for comment were unavailing Saturday.

The newspaper's account, appearing under a New York dateline, quoted from what it said was one of the ambassador's messages concerning the loan in this passage:

"Mr. Galbraith called that '... American banks from the beginning felt vulnerable to French pressure because of the banks' activity in France. [U.S. banks] made it clear that, from the beginning, the U.S. banks' subscriptions to the loan were motivated out of fear that the French could reallocate specifically with negative decisions on outstanding requests now before French authorities.'"

Mr. Galbraith said he had not written any of the cablegrams. Rather, he said, it is normal State Department practice that all cablegrams leaving a post are signed off

by the ambassador when he is present in the country.

The ambassador said the messages were "reporting cables." The newspaper, he said, made a "despicable story" out of them.

When he was asked to explain references in the cablegrams to the Finance Ministry, Mr. Galbraith said the attitude of the ministry was not represented, "just perhaps some guy way down the line."

The loan, which France began to seek a month ago, is a standby facility that the government here could draw on when needed, mainly to support the French franc in exchange markets. Because the French had not borrowed in the market in several years, Mr. Galbraith said, "they took some very strong positions that were resisted and these created arguments."

"Most of all of this was satisfactorily worked out from the bank's point of view and the loan was arranged," he said.

Mr. Galbraith referred to the publication of the cables as a "criminal matter" that, he said, "gave a routine dispute a great deal of meaning."

The ministry's statement maintained that "all during the placement of this loan there was strict avoidance of all contact by the ministry with the banks likely to subscribe." The ministry's only involvement with a bank during the subscription was with the loan manager, Société Générale, the communiqué said.

Bond Prices Fall After M-1 Surge

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Short-term interest rates rose more than a quarter of a percentage point and long-term bond prices fell sharply Friday as credit market participants decided that the Federal Reserve

was not acting to reduce interest rates as quickly as they expected.

Many analysts now doubt that another cut in the discount rate is imminent.

The increase in short-term and long-term interest rates gained momentum late in the day after the Fed announced a larger-than-expected \$3.2 billion increase in the basic U.S. money supply, known as the M-1, for the week ended Oct. 15.

Some analysts attributed the increase to a buildup in checking accounts from "All Savers" certificates that matured early in the month but were not immediately reinvested.

Traders and economists also said that interest rates rose because the Federal Reserve did not announce a reduction in the discount rate it charges on loans to financial institutions. That rate is now 9 1/2 percent.

Although Fed officials have repeatedly said that changes in the kinds of accounts offered by banks and thrift institutions are distorting the basic money supply measure, analysts are not completely ignoring the weekly data.

"The numbers suggest that there is no room for another discount rate cut, just yet," said William O. Sullivan Jr., a senior vice president at the Bank of New York. "The Fed has not abandoned the monetary aggregates in their entirety, and may be waiting to see what ef-

fect the recent rate reductions have on consumer psychology and the money supply."

Robert Schwartz, a money market economist at Merrill Lynch, said: "Intellectually, the markets understand that they should not be paying so much attention to the money supply numbers. But the reality is that the Fed did not cut the discount rate. A half-point cut in the discount rate was needed to validate the earlier price gains, and a one-point cut was needed to fuel any further advances."

David Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said that further declines in interest rates are not likely until spring. After watching the prime fall 4.5 percentage points since midyear, the Fed may want to see the economy's response before easing further, he said.

By late Friday rates on three-month and six-month Treasury bills had increased by more than a quarter of a percentage point, to 7.88 percent and 8.35 percent, respectively. Most of the increase in bill rates occurred after the money supply announcement.

In the note and bond market, price declines ranged from half a point for newly issued two-year notes to 3/4 points for long-term bonds, with about half of the price declines occurring after the money supply data.

A breakdown of the components of the M-1 showed that currency in circulation rose \$300 million, non-interest-bearing checking accounts fell \$300 million, and interest-bearing checking accounts rose \$3.2 billion.

Economists in and out of the Federal Reserve agree that the growth of interest-bearing checking accounts is continuing to overstate the actual growth in amount of money the public has available

for spending. At a time of economic uncertainty, with 10.1 percent unemployment, many households want to keep their savings as liquid as possible and are holding funds in interest-bearing checking accounts rather than in a higher-yielding, but less liquid, savings certificate, analysts said.

Including the latest week's increase, to \$468.3 billion, the level of M-1 is well above the Fed's short-term and long-term growth targets. The annualized M-1 growth of 11.9 percent in the latest quarter and 7.3 percent in the latest year are both higher than the Fed's 1982 target of 2 1/2 percent to 5 1/2 percent.

West German Rates

Helmut Geiger, the president of the West German Savings Bank and Giro Federation, said in an interview Sunday with West German radio that interest rates could drop on a broad front this week. Reuters reported from Cologne.

The Bundesbank on Thursday cut its discount rate, at which it lends to commercial banks, by one percent to six percent, the lowest since February 1980.

But Mr. Geiger added that actions by the United States would continue to play a key role in determining West German levels. West European interest rates have generally eased recently in line with lower U.S. rates.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Oct. 22

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
"All Savers" Certificates	7.48 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	8.73 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	9.69 %
Bond Buyer 30-Bond Index	9.10 %
Money Market Funds	9.10 %
Danaher's 7-Day Average	14.23 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLB Average	

Uncertainty Over Rates Halts Boom on Eurobond Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

the warrants are not worth more than \$5.

In the floating rate market, the State Bank of New South Wales is offering \$50 million of negotiable certificates of deposit. This five-year paper is aimed at the institutional market, with paper sold in minimum denominations of \$500,000. Interest will be set at 3/16 point over the London interbank offered rate.

The Deutsche mark sector was buoyed following the Bundesbank's cut of the both the discount and Lombard rates by a full percentage point, double what the market had been anticipating. On Monday, the government is expected to break below the 8-percent barrier when it announces a domestic issue of up to 1.8 billion DM. Bankers expect a coupon of 7 1/2 percent but suggest this will require a seven-year maturity rather than the 10-year life the government would prefer.

The European Community will also come to market for 200 million DM, but it will be seeking a maturity of at least 10 years, preferring 12 years. This rules out any chance of its offering a coupon of less than 8 percent, bankers say.

Last week, the Council of Europe sold 125 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 8 1/4

Eurobond Yields

For Week Ended Oct. 22

Int'l Inst. to term US\$	12.25 %
Int'l. long term, US\$	12.89 %
Int'l. medium term, US\$	12.02 %
Cons. medium term	15.33 %
French fr. medium term	14.71 %
Int'l Inst. to term yen	8.53 %
Int'l. long term	12.19 %
EUA long term	11.47 %
Int'l Inst. to term FLX	10.78 %
FLX long term	10.99 %

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

For Week Ended Oct. 22

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar
Codel	7,512.1	6,464.2	846.9
Euroclear	13,841.7	12,942.9	898.8

percent priced at a discount of 99 1/2.

In the Eurosterling market, the World Bank is offering \$75 million of 8 1/2-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent at a discount of 99 1/2. Only 30 percent of the purchase price needs to be put up on Nov. 11, with the remainder due by April 22.

In the Canadian dollar sector, Hydro Quebec increased its issue to 60 million dollars from the initially indicated 50 million. The 10-year bonds, bearing a coupon of 14 percent, drew support from investors attracted by the high coupon, dealers said.

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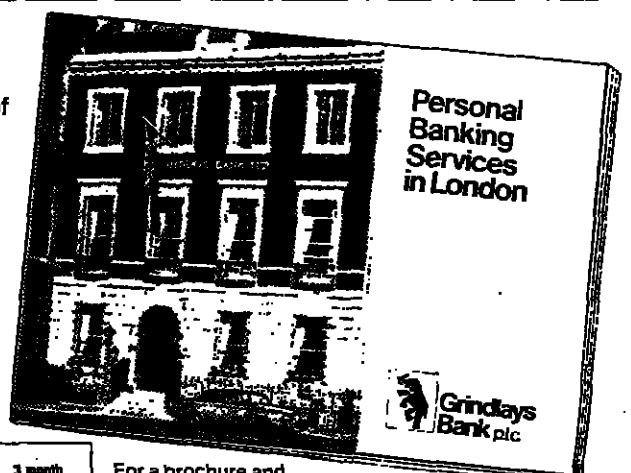
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NEW YORK (AP)—Mostly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations are in U.S. dollars. All quotations are for the week ending Oct. 22, 1982. All quotations are for the week ending Oct. 22, 1982. All quotations are for the week ending Oct. 22, 1982.

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
100s	High	Low	Last	Change
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
100s	High	Low	Last	Change
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Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259	245	+ 14
Amfrol 2.72	202	259		

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
100s	High	Low	Last	Change
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0
ABF 1100	100	100	100	0
ABF 1200	100	100	100	0
ABF 1300	100	100	100	0
ABF 1400	100	100	100	0
ABF 1500	100	100	100	0
ABF 1600	100	100	100	0
ABF 1700	100	100	100	0
ABF 1800	100	100	100	0
ABF 1900	100	100	100	0
ABF 2000	100	100	100	0
ABF 2100	100	100	100	0
ABF 2200	100	100	100	0
ABF 2300	100	100	100	0
ABF 2400	100	100	100	0
ABF 2500	100	100	100	0
ABF 2600	100	100	100	0
ABF 2700	100	100	100	0
ABF 2800	100	100	100	0
ABF 2900	100	100	100	0
ABF 3000	100	100	100	0
ABF 3100	100	100	100	0
ABF 3200	100	100	100	0
ABF 3300	100	100	100	0
ABF 3400	100	100	100	0
ABF 3500	100	100	100	0
ABF 3600	100	100	100	0
ABF 3700	100	100	100	0
ABF 3800	100	100	100	0
ABF 3900	100	100	100	0
ABF 4000	100	100	100	0
ABF 4100	100	100	100	0
ABF 4200	100	100	100	0
ABF 4300	100	100	100	0
ABF 4400	100	100	100	0
ABF 4500	100	100	100	0
ABF 4600	100	100	100	0
ABF 4700	100	100	100	0
ABF 4800	100	100	100	0
ABF 4900	100	100	100	0
ABF 5000	100	100	100	0
ABF 5100	100	100	100	0
ABF 5200	100	100	100	0
ABF 5300	100	100	100	0
ABF 5400	100	100	100	0
ABF 5500	100	100	100	0
ABF 5600	100	100	100	0
ABF 5700	100	100	100	0
ABF 5800	100	100	100	0
ABF 5900	100	100	100	0
ABF 6000	100	100	100	0
ABF 6100	100	100	100	0
ABF 6200	100	100	100	0
ABF 6300	100	100	100	0
ABF 6400	100	100	100	0
ABF 6500	100	100	100	0
ABF 6600	100	100	100	0
ABF 6700	100	100	100	0
ABF 6800	100	100	100	0
ABF 6900	100	100	100	0
ABF 7000	100	100	100	0
ABF 7100	100	100	100	0
ABF 7200	100	100	100	0
ABF 7300	100	100	100	0
ABF 7400	100	100	100	0
ABF 7500	100	100	100	0
ABF 7600	100	100	100	0
ABF 7700	100	100	100	0
ABF 7800	100	100	100	0
ABF 7900	100	100	100	0
ABF 8000	100	100	100	0
ABF 8100	100	100	100	0
ABF 8200	100	100	100	0
ABF 8300	100	100	100	0
ABF 8400	100	100	100	0
ABF 8500	100	100	100	0
ABF 8600	100	100	100	0
ABF 8700	100	100	100	0
ABF 8800	100	100	100	0
ABF 8900	100	100	100	0
ABF 9000	100	100	100	0
ABF 9100	100	100	100	0
ABF 9200	100	100	100	0
ABF 9300	100	100	100	0
ABF 9400	100	100	100	0
ABF 9500	100	100	100	0
ABF 9600	100	100	100	0
ABF 9700	100	100	100	0
ABF 9800	100	100	100	0
ABF 9900	100	100	100	0
ABF 10000	100	100	100	0

OLD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936

er-the-Counter

				Net				Sales In			
High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change	100s	High	Low	Last
Cotton											
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
100	100										

ER 25, 1982				
	Sales In	High	Low	Net
	100s	High	Low	Change
General	100	100	100	0
Granite	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
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Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	100	100	0
Graphic	100	10		

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
100s	High	Low	Last	Change
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
100s	High	Low	Last	Change
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0

Over-the-Counter

OPENING OF A SUBSIDIARY OF CCF IN AUSTRALIA
Today in Adelaide (South Australia) agreements will be signed establishing
CCF AUSTRALIA LIMITED
This new bank, a subsidiary of Credit Commercial de France, will be owned 50% by Credit Commercial de France, 26% by the Savings Bank of South Australia and 24% by Messrs Solomons and Coulter, merchant bankers in Sydney.
The Head Office of the new bank will be in Adelaide (South Australia) and its first branch will open in Sydney. The bank will offer all usual services provided by a Merchant Bank: Short and Long Term Loans, Syndicated Credits, Eurobond Issues, Money Market Dealing, Foreign Exchange, Stock Market Operations, Investment Management, Mergers and acquisitions.

U.S. \$100,000,000
National Westminster Finance B.V.
(Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability)
Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1992
Convertible until 1986 into 10 per cent. Guaranteed Capital Bonds 1992
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 25 October, 1982 to 25 April, 1983 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 1/8% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 25 April, 1983 against Coupon No. 5 will be U.S. \$263.84.
By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
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100s	142	142	364	364	
100s	142	142	364	364	
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100s	High	Low	Last	Net
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0

Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
ABF 100	100	100	100	0
ABF 200	100	100	100	0
ABF 300	100	100	100	0
ABF 400	100	100	100	0
ABF 500	100	100	100	0
ABF 600	100	100	100	0
ABF 700	100	100	100	0
ABF 800	100	100	100	0
ABF 900	100	100	100	0
ABF 1000	100	100	100	0
ABF 1100	100	100	100	0
ABF 1200	100	100	100	0
ABF 1300	100	100	100	0
ABF 1400	100	100	100	0
ABF 1500	100	100	100	0
ABF 1600	100	100	100	0
ABF 1700	100	100	100	0
ABF 1800	100	100	100	0
ABF 1900	100	100	100	0
ABF 2000	100	100	100	0
ABF 2100	100	100	100	0
ABF 2200	100	100	100	0
ABF 2300	100	100	100	0
ABF 2400	100	100	100	0
ABF 2500	100	100	100	0
ABF 2600	100	100	100	0
ABF 2700	100	100	100	0
ABF 2800	100	100	100	0
ABF 2900	100	100	100	0
ABF 3000	100	100	100	0
ABF 3100	100	100	100	0
ABF 3200	100	100	100	0
ABF 3300	100	100	100	0
ABF 3400	100	100	100	0
ABF 3500	100	100	100	0
ABF 3600	100	100	100	0
ABF 3700	100	100	100	0
ABF 3800	100	100	100	0
ABF 3900	100	100	100	0
ABF 4000	100	100	100	0
ABF 4100	100	100	100	0
ABF 4200	100	100	100	0
ABF 4300	100	100	100	0
ABF 4400	100	100	100	0
ABF 4500	100	100	100	0
ABF 4600	100	100	100	0
ABF 4700	100	100	100	0
ABF 4800	100	100	100	0
ABF 4900	100	100	100	0
ABF 5000	100	100	100	0
ABF 5100	100	100	100	0
ABF 5200	100	100	100	0
ABF 5300	100	100	100	0
ABF 5400	100	100	100	0
ABF 5500	100	100	100	0
ABF 5600	100	100	100	0
ABF 5700	100	100	100	0
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ABF 5900	100	100	100	0
ABF 6000	100	100	100	0
ABF 6100	100	100	100	0
ABF 6200	100	100	100	0
ABF 6300	100	100	100	0
ABF 6400	100	100	100	0
ABF 6500	100	100	100	0
ABF 6600	100	100	100	0
ABF 6700	100	100	100	0
ABF 6800	100	100	100	0
ABF 6900	100	100	100	0
ABF 7000	100	100	100	0
ABF 7100	100	100	100	0
ABF 7200	100	100	100	0
ABF 7300	100	100	100	0
ABF 7400	100	100	100	0
ABF 7500	100	100	100	0
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ABF 7700	100	100	100	0
ABF 7800	100	100	100	0
ABF 7900	100	100	100	0
ABF 8000	100	100	100	0
ABF 8100	100	100	100	0
ABF 8200	100	100	100	0
ABF 8300	100	100	100	0
ABF 8400	100	100	100	0
ABF 8500	100	100	100	0
ABF 8600	100	100	100	0
ABF 8700	100	100	100	0
ABF 8800	100	100	100	0
ABF 8900	100	100	100	0
ABF 9000	100	100	100	0
ABF 9100	100	100	100	0
ABF 9200	100	100	100	0
ABF 9300	100	100	100	0
ABF 9400	100	100	100	0
ABF 9500	100	100	100	0
ABF 9600	100	100	100	0
ABF 9700	100	100	100	0
ABF 9800	100	100	100	0
ABF 9900	100	100	100	0
ABF 10000	100	100	100	0

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

1,500,000 Shares
NIKE, Inc.
Class B Common Stock

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
Warburg Paribas Becker
Alex. Brown & Sons
ABD Securities Corporation
Basle Securities Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Wood Gundy Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co.
Drexel Burnham Lambert
Salomon Brothers Inc.
Wertheim & Co., Inc.
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
Advest, Inc.
J. C. Bradford & Co.
Robert Fleming
Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.
Rothschild Inc.

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Shearson/American Express Inc.
Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Daiva Securities America Inc.
Hambrecht & Quist
The Nikko Securities Co.
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Lazard Freres & Co.
F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.
Kleinwort, Benson
The Philadelphian National Bank
Pictet International

Baring Brothers & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.
Pictet International

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

\$40,000,000
NBE Finance (Cayman) Limited
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands)
Guaranteed Floating Rate Serial Notes Due 1987
Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to principal and interest by
National Bank of Egypt
(Incorporated in the Arab Republic of Egypt)

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

The Bank of Nova Scotia Group
European Arab Bank Group
Abu Dhabi International Bank Inc.
Banque Indosuez
European American Bank (Bahamas) Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Al Saudi Banque
BARAF (Byblos Arab Finance Bank) Belgium S.A.
Byblos Bank S.A.L.
Industrial National Bank of Rhodes Island
The Philadelphia National Bank

Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group
Lavoro Bank Overseas N.V.
Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Crédit Commercial de France
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Sumitomo Finance International
Arab Bank Investment Company Limited
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Crocker International (B.K.) Ltd.
Kuwait-French Bank
Société Centrale de Banque

UBAN International Limited

(Continued on Page 17)

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings
Week Ended October 22

Volume	Value	Volume	Value
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings
Week Ended Oct. 22

Volume	Value	Volume	Value
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100
100s	100	100	100

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)

Price	Vol.	Price	Vol.
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
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SPORTS

Mediator Calls Recess in NFL Strike Negotiations



Sam Kagel
Time to 'reexamine and reassess.'

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland — The latest round of the National Football League labor negotiations ended Saturday, and not unexpectedly.

Sam Kagel, the 73-year-old private mediator who joined the talks 12 days ago, recessed them, suggesting that the parties "re-examine and reassess" their positions on the issues perpetuating a strike now 33 days old.

Where and when negotiations will resume was not decided. Nor was it decided that Kagel would be involved in them.

But it was made clear by Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, that "it makes no sense" to him or his negotiating committee to return to bargaining if the players association continues its present position.

The season, meanwhile, remains in jeopardy. This was the fifth weekend in which there were no games, and the league is expected to announce soon that no games can be played next weekend.

Only two weekends, league officials have said, can be made up.

The recess in negotiations was announced Saturday morning by Kagel, who said that after the parties agreed on a number of important economic issues, they could not agree on the "extremely complex" economic issues, including the framework for wage distribution, which is judged by both sides to be the most complex issue of all.

In that sense, the parties are no closer to a new collective bargaining agreement than they were Feb. 16, when negotiations began.

The "gap," as Donlan called it, remains conceptual in nature. The union is still demanding that players' salaries be paid from a central fund. The owners are still demanding that players be paid through individual contract negotiations.

Donlan even suggested that Kagel "on

any number of occasions" told union leaders that the central fund was "nonsense." In response, Gene Upshaw, the union president, said:

"Jack Donlan is a liar. The mediator never said our wage compensation package was nonsense."

As they have before, Donlan and Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players association, blamed each other for the differences that remain.

"These two weeks have given Ed Garvey a chance to write a textbook on how not to bargain," Donlan said.

Said Garvey: "Not one dollar has moved across the table. We're willing to negotiate dollar amounts, but they're still refusing to bargain collectively with this union."

Both Donlan and Garvey said that pressures will dictate which side flinches — pressures from owners of the 28 clubs upon Donlan, according to Garvey; pressures from the union membership upon Garvey, according to Donlan.

Garvey was to get another reading of his players Sunday afternoon, when the 28 team representatives to the union, and possibly other players, were scheduled to meet in Washington.

Garvey said that the gathering of the team representatives, the first such meeting since Aug. 31, will give the union's executive committee a chance to discuss progress in negotiations under Kagel and prospects for the future, in light of an increasing number of reports that some players around the league would be willing to report to camps, even while negotiations continued.

"It won't be difficult holding our people together," Upshaw said.

"They have been solid and unified over this. There's no way the players are going back to play football under the present system. That's the reason we're on strike."

The management council's executive committee — the six men who formulate the

league's bargaining position — will meet "probably Monday," Chuck Sullivan, the committee chairman, said Saturday from New York.

Sullivan also said that it is unrealistic for the union to assume that the regular season would include all 16 games, that the date of the Super Bowl XVII would be moved from Jan. 30 and that the players, upon returning to work, would be refunded all their lost pay — three assertions Garvey made here during the weekend.

Garvey said that the number of games played is a subject of negotiation, not an arbitrary decision to be made by NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

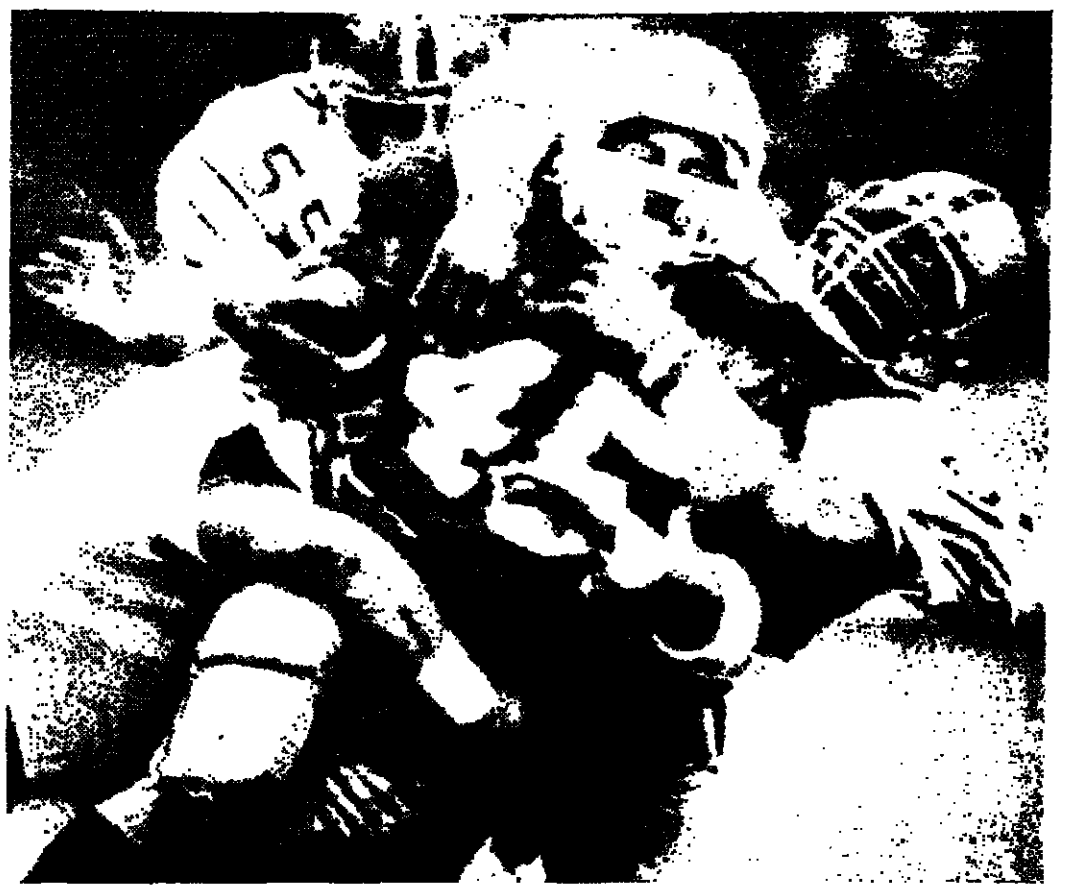
Garvey also said that Sargent Karch, an attorney for the management council, "suggested" that the Super Bowl could be pushed back to accommodate rescheduling of lost regular-season games ("He absolutely did not," Donlan said).

Garvey added that the recent announcement by William A. Lubbers, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, that he would file a complaint charging the league with unfair labor practices means that players are entitled to back pay.

In fact, for striking workers to get back wages lost during a strike that is ultimately determined to be over unfair labor practices, the workers would have to make an "unconditional offer" to return to work, prove that jobs are available, then not be given those jobs. In that case, the workers would be entitled to their jobs and back pay.

The final determination of whether the strike is over economics (in which case workers would not be entitled to back pay and jobs) or whether it's over unfair labor practices could take years.

Garvey said that he would contact Donlan sometime Sunday to discuss resumption of the talks. "Maybe I'm overly optimistic," Garvey said. "But my guess is we could start bargaining as early as Sunday night."



Syracuse running back Jaime Covington was gang-tackled during Saturday's first half, shortly after he had gone 54 yards for a touchdown that was nullified on a penalty. Pittsburgh won, 14-0.

79-Yard Score on Pass Deflection Helps SMU Get Past Texas, 30-17

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUSTIN, Texas — Wide receiver Bobby Lynch grabbed a pass that bounced off a defender's shoulder pads and streaked downfield to complete a 79-yard touchdown play to snap a tie and start a scoring avalanche that gave Southern Methodist a 30-17 Southwest Conference victory Saturday over Texas.

Texas had fought back in the fourth quarter to tie the unbeaten Mustangs, 10-10, with 8:35 to go. Quarterback Lance McHenry,

perused by Texas defenders on third-and-9 at the Mustang 21, threw cross-field in the general direction of Fields.

Fields, a Texas defensive back, stepped inside Lynch for what appeared to be an interception. The ball caromed off Fields's shoulder pads, and Lynch gathered in the deflection at the Texas 35. He dashed untouched into the end zone.

Following the touchdown, Herkie Walls, a Texas wide receiver, dropped a wide-open pass at the SMU 15.

On the next play, Russell Carter, an SMU cornerback, intercepted a Robert Brewer pass and returned it 20 yards to the Longhorns' 33. From there, McHenry collaborated with Jackie Wilson on a TD pass.

Texas scored with 1:50 to play on a 6-yard pass from Brewer to Walls but McHenry came right back with 49 seconds to play and lofted a 46-yard touchdown pass to tight end Craig James.

Pittsburgh's Franco Harris once scored a touchdown after taking a pass that bounced off an Oakland defender; the play sent the Steelers to the Super Bowl.

There were various reactions to Saturday's collegiate version of that so-called immaculate reception.

Said McHenry: "I should have never thought that ball."

Said Lynch: "I never saw the ball" after it hit Fields. "I just felt it in my hands. I was getting ready to tackle Fields and then there I go scoring a touchdown. It was strange."

Said Fields: "I guess I should have had it. I just felt horrible. It was the most terrible feeling ever."

Said Texas Coach Fred Akers: "That hurt. It really hurt."

Georgia 27, Kentucky 14
In Lexington, Kentucky, All-American Herschel Walker set a Southeastern Conference touchdown record and John Lastering passed for three more scores in Georgia's 27-14 victory over winless Kentucky. Walker rushed for 152 yards, raising his career total to 4,482 and moving him past Amos Lawrence of North Carolina and Earl Campbell of Texas into ninth place on the NCAA all-time rushing list. He turned a screen pass into a 64-yard touchdown, the 43rd of his career. He had been tied with Charles Alexander of Louisiana State for the conference record with 42.

Washington 10, Texas Tech 3
In Seattle, Jacques Robinson, a sophomore tailback, scored on a 19-yard dash and set up a Chuck Nelson field goal with a 43-yard run to lead Washington to a 10-3 come-from-behind victory over Texas Tech. It was the Huskies' 10th straight victory over two seasons; they are 7-0 this year.

Pittsburgh 14, Syracuse 0
In Syracuse, New York, Dan Marino tied an NCAA record by throwing a touchdown pass in his 18th consecutive game as Pittsburgh beat Syracuse, 14-0. The Panthers improved their record to 6-0 and handed Syracuse its sixth straight setback following an opening-game victory. Marino's record-tying TD pass was a 2-yard lob to Julius Dawkins in the opening period. "We moved the ball up and down the field and just couldn't get the points on the board," Marino said. "That's been a problem for us all season. As long as we win, we're 6-0, and that's what counts right now."

Nebraska 23, Missouri 19
In Lincoln, Nebraska, reserve quarterback Bruce Mathison directed a long fourth-quarter drive

to put Nebraska ahead, then ran for an insurance touchdown two minutes later as the Cornhuskers downed Missouri, 23-19, in a Big Eight game. The first score wiped out a 13-9 Missouri lead.

Arkansas 38, Houston 3
In Houston, Danny Walters returned an intercepted pass 93 yards and quarterback Brad Taylor ran for two touchdowns and passed for another as Arkansas crushed Houston, 38-3, in the Southwestern Conference. It was the first time in five years that the Razorbacks had beaten the Cougars.

Alabama 21, Cincinnati 3
In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, quarterback Walter Lewis ran and passed for 217 yards, leading Alabama over Cincinnati, 21-3, and giving the Crimson Tide its 57th consecutive victory at home.

Notre Dame 13, Oregon 13
In Eugene, Oregon, Mike Johnston kicked a 35-yard field goal with 14 seconds left as Notre Dame salvaged a 13-13 tie with winless Oregon. The field goal was Johnston's 13th without a miss this season. Quarterback Blair Kiel, stifled by the Oregon defense throughout the game, set up the tying score with four consecutive pass completions in the final 1:15 of the game. Oregon (0-6-1) had appeared headed for a major upset

after quarterback Mike Jorgensen directed an 80-yard touchdown drive early in the fourth quarter to give the Ducks a 13-10 lead. Fullback Terrance Jones bled over from 1 yard out with 10:27 left in the contest to give Oregon its only lead of the game.

Penn State 24, West Virginia 0
In Morgantown, West Virginia, Scott Raderick's 85-yard interception return for a touchdown keyed a strong Penn State defensive effort as the Nittany Lions breezed past West Virginia, 24-0. The Penn State victory, before 60,958, the largest sports crowd in West Virginia history, was its sixth in seven games. West Virginia, which has not beaten Penn State since 1955, dropped to 5-2.

UCLA 47, California 31
In Berkeley, California, UCLA defeated California for the 11th straight year as quarterback Tom Ramsey guided a 397-yard aerial attack in a 47-31 Pacific-10 Conference victory. Ramsey completed 17 of 23 pass attempts for 322 yards and two touchdowns. Reserve Rick Neuheisel threw one pass, for a 75-yard score, after Ramsey was bruised in the first half.

Georgia Tech 31, Tennessee 21
In Atlanta, Jack Westbrook returned a punt 72 yards for one touchdown and sophomore Robert Lavette scored three others as Georgia Tech beat Tennessee for the first time in five years, 31-21. Westbrook's second-quarter punt return produced a 21-7 lead, and Tennessee, which had upset Alabama a week earlier, trailed by at least 10 points the rest of the way. With one second left in the first half, Tennessee's Fuad Revez kicked a field goal of 60 yards, a record for a Southeastern Conference team.

Illinois 29, Wisconsin 28
In Madison, Wisconsin, a 46-yard field goal by Mike Bass on the game's final play gave Illinois a wild 29-28 Big Ten victory over Wisconsin. The Badgers had taken a 28-26 lead with 52 seconds left when quarterback Randy Wright intentionally bounced a lateral to wide receiver Al Toon, who then threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to tight end Jeff Nault. But Wisconsin missed the extra-point kick, and Illinois quarterback Tony Eason, who completed 37 of 51 pass attempts for 479 yards, marched his team 51 yards in five plays to set up the game-winning field goal.

Tennessee's Revez
A conference-record 60-yarder.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference		NHL Standings	
Team	W-L-T	Team	W-L-T
Montreal	10-4-2	Philadelphia	10-4-2
Quebec	9-5-3	Pittsburgh	9-6-1
Ottawa	8-6-2	St. Louis	8-7-1
Winnipeg	7-7-1	Washington	7-8-1
Calgary	6-8-1	San Jose	6-9-1
Edmonton	5-9-1	Los Angeles	5-10-1
Vancouver	4-10-1	San Francisco	4-11-1
Chicago	3-11-1	Minnesota	3-12-1
St. Paul	2-12-1	Buffalo	2-13-1
Atlanta	1-13-1	Colorado	1-14-1
Phoenix	0-14-1	Calgary	0-15-1

CFL Standings

Eastern Division		Western Division	
Team	W-L-T	Team	W-L-T
Toronto	4-1-0	Winnipeg	11-4-0
Hamilton	3-2-1	Edmonton	10-5-0
Ottawa	2-3-1	Calgary	9-6-0
Montreal	1-4-1	British Columbia	8-7-0
		Saskatchewan	7-8-0

Transactions

Baseball
CHICAGO — Former Cuban pitcher, Duane Dyer and Fred Kneib are coaches.
LOS ANGELES — Shortstop, Mark Belanger, shortstop, Ronald Kline, outfielder, to a one-year contract.
NEW YORK — Relieved Bud Harrelson and announced that Harrelson will work as a cable television commentator and Harrelson will become a special assistant coach.

Basketball
CLEVELAND — Col. Terry Willis, forward, and Mike Wilson.
DETROIT — James Jim Zerk, center, to a multi-year contract.
GOLDEN STATE — Traded Bernard King, forward, to New York for Michael Ray Richardson, guard.

Football
BOSTON — Signed Don Westbrock, wide receiver, and Frank Luckert, wide receiver; Richard Crum, tight end, and Ken Sammons, punter, to one-year contracts.
LEAGUE — Signed Dave Williams, Vancouver, left wing, for seven games as a result of an incident Oct. 19, involving N.Y. Islander goalie Billy Smith.

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Leonard: The Words Are Combative, the Tense Is Future

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Question for Sugar Ray Leonard: With classy lightweight champion Alexis Arguello preparing to fight rough-tough junior-welterweight champ Aaron Pryor on Nov. 12, "Would you fight the winner?"

Replied the undisputed welterweight champion of the world: "Love to."

Leonard has fighting on his mind. Ask him about tactics or training, motivation or the middleweight title he long has coveted, and an undisguised sparkle lights his eyes — even the injured eye that still may end his career while he's in his prime. The more you listen to Leonard talk, the more you think he will fight again.

He won't come out and say it, not directly. He won't say anything official until Nov. 9, when before a crowd of VIPs and fans at the Baltimore Civic Center he will announce his intentions — to box again or not to box. No one really knows what he will say.

Turn the question on Leonard himself, the once-skinny kid from Palmer Park, Maryland, who has made millions, who lives in a mansion behind a guarded steel gate, who stands to make another \$15 million simply by lacing on the gloves once more to face middleweight champion Marvin Hagler. Will he fight? No comment.

All right then, how would he feel about fighting at 160 pounds, the middleweight limit, instead of the 147 that is his ideal fighting weight?

"When I fought Ayub Kalule at 154 pounds" — for the junior middleweight crown — "I ate four times a day," said Leonard. "I hit this big man, boom, boom, and he wasn't going anywhere. I hit this guy with shots that should have knocked a building down. He didn't move. That's when I realized that, gee, if I fight at middleweight it would be even tougher."

"And it will be."

Leonard is the darling of

lightened fight fans because in addition to being the best welterweight of his time he is bright, good-looking, gentlemanly and articulate. He knows the difference between the conditional "would" and the definitive "will." He chooses to use "will."

Leonard last fought Feb. 15, defeating Bruce Finch in a welterweight title defense. He was scheduled to fight Roger Stafford in Buffalo on May 14 but the bout was canceled when vision in his left eye blurred a week before the fight.

Leonard underwent successful surgery to repair a partially detached retina, an injury not uncommon to boxers. The recovery period, about six months, is winding down; Leonard's recuperation has been uneventful. His doctor, Ronald Michels of Johns Hopkins, has given him a clean bill of health and the freedom to decide for himself whether he will box again.

But the way Leonard answers specific questions, the way he carries himself, the way he stays trim and fighting sharp, all are indications that the champion may not yet be ready to say farewell.

"My weight is great," says Leonard. "Right now I weigh 145, 146, and normally I walk around at 160." The key, he says, is "running and eating. I eat out of necessity, not just because it's there in front of me."

During a recent training session "just to feel myself out" — Leonard found that "the speed is still there, my timing, everything."

The eye? He shuts his undamaged right eye, picks up a newspaper, holds it at arm's length and reads aloud the body type from the middle of a story at the bottom of the front page. "Could you do that?" he asks.

Most of the boxing community expects Leonard to announce that he will never fight again. They have reasons. One is the nature of the event at which the pronouncement will come.

It started out simply to be a press conference. Then Leonard suggested a grander event that fans who had supported him over the years might attend, free of charge. His attorney, Mike Trainer, suggested the Baltimore Civic Center, where Leonard's professional career began Feb. 5, 1977, with a six-round victory over Luis Rodriguez. Baltimore Mayor William Donald Schaefer had the idea of charging \$1 and \$2 general admission and opening a \$100 VIP section, proceeds going to charity youth programs. Approved.

Now, a frothy, celebrity-roast affair has evolved, with Frank Sinatra, Wayne Newton, Johnny Carson, Diana Ross and Richard Pryor among the invited guests. And invited will be major current and recent fighters as well as all of Leonard's teammates on the 1976 U.S. Olympic team.

Would he be inviting all those people just to tell them he's going to continue fighting? Tasteless as it might seem, maybe.

"I think he's toyed with the idea of one more big one," said Eddie Futch, veteran of a half-century in the fight game and trainer of Arguello and heavyweight champion Larry Holmes. "Sure, there's speculation that he could retire, but he could be preparing a bombshell, too."

"He's made enough money," says Dave Jacobs, the hometown trainer who handled Leonard from his earliest amateur days through acquisition of the welterweight title. "But if he was lost, boxing would be losing a great fighter and a great box-office attraction. I look at fighters like Earnie Shavers, who I worked with after his [limb] injury, and they aren't bothered by it. I look at Ray Leonard now. Whatever he decides I would go along with."

Attorney Trainer and fight promoter Bob Arum say Leonard's payday for a Marvin Hagler fight would be \$15 million, the most any fighter has ever received for a bout.

Arum thinks Leonard's decision could go either way, but he expects retirement. "He would take it," the Hagler fight — "because it is \$15 million and that's a lot of money. How much you have, he'd rather have it now than wait for it. It's not difficult holding our people together," Upshaw said.

There are at least three big fights left for Leonard, should he choose to go on, said Arum: One with the Pryor-Arguello winner, one with whoever emerges as the ranking welterweight (Milt McCrory, Marlon Starling or Donald Curry); and the biggest, the monster, with Hagler for the middleweight title, which would be Leonard's third crown if he won.

Hagler's people want it. Hagler is the most underpaid undisputed champion in boxing, say veteran observers. A big payday for him is less than \$1 million. Against Leonard he could pull down seven times that.

Hagler.

Leonard sits back and rolls that thought around. "He's a hard, hard guy," says Leonard. "He's the Rock of Gibraltar."

Can you take him? "No problem, because I feel it. I know I have what it takes to beat a guy like Hagler — speed and ..."

His thoughts trail off, then resume. "I study fighters and look to see whether he can break that fine line of sane and insanity. It's something that can click that thing off."

"What I'd do is hit him, hit him, hit him, and not let him hit me. ... He'll get mad, lose his



Sugar Ray Leonard
Take on the winner? Love to.

composure, and I'll capitalize on his mistakes."

And if it doesn't work? "If that doesn't work, I'll do whatever comes to mind."

Future tense, of course. Leonard smiles.

Salazar Wins Marathon B, Outdueling Gomez

United Press International

NEW YORK — Alberto Salazar won the New York City Marathon Sunday by twice as large a margin as he won this year's Boston Marathon, but that still was not enough to make him feel comfortable.

"I'm hoping that I'm not going to have to make a habit of sprinting at the end," said Salazar after his time of 2:20.9, 9 minutes and 29 seconds was enough to beat Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico by four seconds. "I don't think my nerves can take it."

Salazar, the 24-year-old from Eugene, Oregon, captured his third straight New York race, although it was considerably slower than his world-best time of 2:08.13 a year ago. At Boston in April, he was forced to wait until the last half mile before beating Dick Beardsley by two seconds.

"This effort was really much harder than I had in Boston," said Salazar. "The pace really quickened over the last three miles. I was scared to death, because I know Rodolfo is fast at the end."

The Cuban native said he couldn't force the pace because he suffered side stitches at about the 15-mile mark.

The finish climaxed a dramatic duel between Salazar and Gomez, who ran virtually side by side. Gomez, 31, said he felt a pain in his stomach over the last 3 miles and was surprised when Salazar surged with a half-mile to go.

"The surprise was the spurt Alberto did," Gomez said. "My plan was to beat him at the end with a sprint with 200 meters left, but he surprised me when he increased the tempo so drastically. I didn't expect it."

Salazar went to the lead in a pack of elite runners at the start and remained in control throughout the 26 miles, 385-yard race.

Beardsley suffered a cramp on the inside of his right thigh 14 miles into the race and immediately fell back from the front-runners. Characteristically running in spurts, he had been trading the lead with Salazar before winning in pain and falling behind.

Before the race boiled down to

Salazar vs. Gomez, four men contested for the lead in the last six miles. Carlos Lopez of Portugal, who beat Salazar over 10,000 meters this summer, and Dave Morphy of Great Britain — both running in their first marathons — were third and fourth, respectively, at the 20-mile mark.

American Dan Schlesinger eventually finished third, more than two minutes behind the leaders in 2:11.54. Ryszard Marczak, a 36-year-old from Poland, was fourth in 2:12.44 and Murphy finished fifth, four seconds behind Marczak.

Grete Waitz of Norway won the women's race for the fourth time in five years with a time of 2:27.14, well short of Allison Roe's world-best time of 2:25.29, set in this event last year. Roe did not compete Sunday because of a nagging Achilles tendon injury.

The initial group of lead runners included Salazar, Beardsley, Lopez, Anatoly Artyukov of the Soviet Union and Odysseas Sanders of the United States. As the field moved through Brooklyn, with Beardsley and Salazar exchanging the lead, the front-running group expanded, with the addition of Dave Chettle of Australia, Schlesinger, Marczak and American George Malley.

Salazar's time of 49:33 at 10 miles was 29 seconds behind his pace of a year ago. Following the half-marathon time of 1:04:55, Salazar, Malley and Murphy led the group in Queens and then over the Queensboro Bridge into Manhattan, where on First Avenue, huge throngs of spectators crowded close to the street to view the runners.

This was the point, 16 miles into the race, at which Salazar drew away last year, but he could not do it this time.

They ran virtually side by side for the last eight miles of the race, with Salazar staying at Gomez's shoulder until they moved into Central Park for the final five miles.

Salazar did not take the lead for the final time until the 25-mile point, which was passed in 2:03:45.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Angels' Manager Mauch Steps Down

ANAHEIM, California — Gene Mauch has decided not to return next year as manager of the California Angels. A spokesman said late Friday that owner Gene Autry offered him the job again and that Mauch had considered it for two days before turning it down.

Mauch, 56, managed the Angels for two seasons. In his first year, the club finished fifth in the American League West. But this year the Angels captured the divisional title and swept the first two games from Milwaukee in the league championship series.

Mauch was criticized throughout the season for

